FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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Sept. 1. 60-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 3 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9pd

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*10ltpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, *durante absentia*, upon the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline M. Winslow, at June Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has a negro woman with three children to hire out for the balance of the year; she is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.

EDW'D L. WINSLOW, Adm'r &c.

Aug. 5. 53-*6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1863.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

55*6tpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. VANCE.—We most heartily endorse the eloquent and sensible Proclamation of the Governor, which will be found in to-day's paper. Gov. Vance is unlike the King Charles of England, "who never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one." The Governor's sayings and doings accord. Both manifest sound good sense.

We sincerely hope that his eloquent appeal to the people will have its desired effect. He was elected by an immense majority of the people of the State, and we think that nearly all of those who voted against him have been won over to him by his sagacious and patriotic [illegible] has been in force. Let all stand by him now in this hour of peril. He is a true man, and speaks for the good of his country and his State, and the honor and welfare of the people who have honored him, and upon whom all his affections and hopes are centered.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, *my countrymen*, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, *to repeal them.* Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely; let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife, and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children; and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our {L. S.} Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Sept. 8. 62-2w

WHAT SORT OF A PEACE.—The "Peace Meetings" generally resolve that they are in favor of "an honorable peace." As there are in this world, unfortunately, different ideas of what is honorable, we really think it high time that the phrase were authoritatively defined. We ask, therefore, what is the precise meaning of "an honorable peace"? And as what is everybody's business is generally regarded as nobody's, we beg leave to ask the Standard the question. Will it be good enough to tell us what sort of a peace it and its friends would be willing to accept, and what sort they would not be willing to accept? That there is reason for this call, must be apparent from the fact that the Standard is decidedly opposed to reconstruction, whilst a number of the meetings have favored that monstrosity.

If the Standard will go a little farther and explain by what agency it and its friends expect to secure a peace independent of the President and Senate, it will add to the obligation we shall be under to it.

A LETTER FROM LINCOLN.—The Baltimore American of the 3d inst. contains a long letter from Abraham Lincoln to a mass meeting at Springfield, Illinois, (Lincoln's place of residence,) of which the following is the material part:—

"There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: you desire peace and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we obtain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First: to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed.

A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you remains some imaginary compromises. I do not believe that any compromises embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to directly the opposite belief. The [illegible] rebellion is its military. Its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing, for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing the restoration of the Union: in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence, but no paper compromise to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army, by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you."

The remainder of the letter is in relation to the "everlasting negro question," and contains nothing particularly new or worthy of notice except a statement that "at least one of the most important [yankee] successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of the black soldiers." How will that look in history? The United States, twenty-odd millions of white people, the most braggadocio people upon the face of the earth, not excepting the Chinese, acknowledging their indebtedness to the blacks for triumphs over some five or six millions of Southern people, of whom only two-thirds are engaged in the war!

But the passages we have quoted require some comment. Lincoln has correctly stated the only three ways of peace. And he has properly said that *no compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible.* This meets the identical scheme presented by the so-called "peace men" in this State. He tells them plainly that they "have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were made with them." Does not every sensible man know that this is true? Why therefore affect to be in favor of negotiations which cannot possibly lead to any result, good or bad? Is not every one assured that President Davis is as anxious for peace as any man in all the Confederacy—nay more anxious, for he would be relieved from a responsibility far greater than any one else? Can any one doubt that he of all men would welcome peace? The matter is properly in his hands, and there can be no doubt that he will make peace at the first moment that it is possible, coupled with separation and independence, and no other peace can we ever have, for a pretended peace that fell short of that would be no peace, but a worse war than the present.

There is, however, one meaning that Lincoln probably intended to convey that is false, viz: that the army controls the government and the people. The army *is* the people; and the *government*—Congress and the Executive—controls the army. Lincoln's point is an artful one, inserted to have its effect upon the so-called "peace meetings." He could have said with truth, that "any offer of terms made by any man or men, in opposition to," or outside of, *the government*, is simply nothing. He admits the falsity of his assertion in the next paragraph when he speaks of "the controllers of Gen. Lee's army." He says, "that army dominates all the country," &c., and yet admits that the army itself has "controllers."

Another glaring falsehood is plainly stated in the last of the paragraphs which we have quoted. It cannot be truly denied that President Davis controls the army, and that President Davis has more than once said in his official messages that he desires peace. In his last message, Jan'y 12th, 1863, he said, "The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed." And yet see what Lincoln says about "no word nor intimation," &c. He would doubtless have had a very distinct proposition for peace from Vice President Stephens, when the President sent him as a Commissioner to the Lincoln government at Washington, if Lincoln had allowed him to go farther than Old Point on his mission. But perhaps Lincoln was merely quibbling. He had no word or intimation in relation to any peace *compromise*, that is, a compromise such as some yankees, those to whom he wrote, desire, to secure reconstruction. He has had a proposition, which may be said to be a standing one, for peace, and which will end the war at once if accepted—*Let us alone.* We make no war on them.

While on the subject we may as well correct a false idea that we find already in some of the papers. The Raleigh Progress, for instance, construes Lincoln's remark that "any proposition for a peace compromise shall not be rejected and kept secret from you," (the yankee people,) as being a broad declaration that such a proposition "shall not be rejected." This is absurd. It represents Lincoln as saying that he will not reject any proposition, no matter what may be its terms. The sentence is another artfully worded one, no doubt intended to be used by the "peace men" precisely as the Progress has used it. But its only fair interpretation is, that *if* such a proposition should be made and rejected, "it shall not be concealed from you." That is the only promise made by Lincoln, not that he would not reject a proposition, but that he would not conceal its rejection from the yankee people.

The Standard's version of the matter is even worse than that of the Progress. It represents Lincoln as saying, that "if any such proposition hereafter come, it shall not be rejected OR kept secret from you." The substitution of *or* for *and* changes the whole character of the sentence. Of course it was an inadvertency, which the Standard will correct in its next issue.

A QUEER IDEA.—The Richmond Examiner argues that one ground of hope of an early peace may be that there seems to be no prospect of it, and nobody expects it. It says that the whole war, in its beginning and progress, has been a succession of contradictions and surprises.

The idea is somewhat akin to that of a man who killed a pig and was disappointed in its weight; whereupon he said that he never expected the pig would weigh as much as he supposed it would.

WHO COMPOSE SOME OF THE SO-CALLED PEACE MEETINGS.—We very freely admit that there are a good many very respectable and well meaning men, who, misled by the universal desire for peace, have united in the most ill timed and unfortunate movement for an impracticable and even treasonable scheme of usurping the powers of government which have been fully and wisely placed in other hands than theirs. But at the same time it is manifest that some of the meetings—called "peace" but really war meetings, for their only effect upon the war is to protract it—are differently constituted, the participants being men who have but little claim to be called "The People," and whose resolutions are fraught with evil to the cause of the Confederacy, danger to the internal peace of the State, and certainly blight to the high character it has earned in this war upon a hundred battle fields.

We have had occasion heretofore to state, upon good authority, that [illegible] was composed of conscripts between 40 and 45, who wished to avoid their duty, and of the friends and relatives of deserters. Also, that the chairman of the only such meeting held in the army had been a deserter. There was only one other name mentioned in the proceedings of that meeting, leading to the presumption that it was composed of only two persons.

We have now, from what we are informed is a respectable source, some information relative to another of these meetings, the proceedings of which are published in a late Standard, where they occupy nearly a half column in small type. We are informed that the officers of that meeting, and the committee appointed to draft resolutions, are *all deserters or conscripts lying in the woods to keep out of the service!* Such is our information as to this meeting.

Having thus shown how three of these peace meetings were constituted, it is fair to suppose that others of them were of like character. Is it any wonder that such persons as those who composed the meeting last alluded to, should have resolved that "Gov. Vance is requested not to send any more troops out of the State until all of the other States *send* their quota"?—and as Gov. Vance can have no means of knowing *when* all the other States shall have sent their quota, it is plain they were merely requesting him not to send *them* into the army. They might very naturally resolve, too, as they did, that they "do not intend to pay tithes to Bradford or any other person," for how can Bradford or any other person collect tithes from men who are lying out in the woods! And again, as they resolved, "That from the scarcity of men we will hardly make enough for home consumption." Most likely, for men who are lying out in the woods don't make anything, except what is vulgarly called "a raise," by visiting the houses of defenceless women and children and carrying off—"lifting" as the Scottish phrase is—the provisions they had made for their own support. So also is it natural that they should resolve "That we disapprove of the conscript law," for they were conscripts, and, as the poet says,

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

But why such people as these should dishonor Mr. Holden and the Standard by complimenting them in a [illegible] resolution, we cannot so well understand, since Mr Holden and the Standard have taken the opposite ground from themselves in all the important points of their preamble and nineteen resolutions.

RIGHT VIEWS.—We have heard it suggested that the Editor of the Standard was not responsible for his vote plunging us into this war; that in giving it he only obeyed the instructions of his constituents. This is a mistake. He asked their votes for the Convention *in order that he might give that vote.* In the Standard of June 25, 1862, repelling a charge that he favored reconstruction, he showed it to have "no earthly foundation" by quoting from his address announcing himself a candidate for the Convention the following clear and correct statement of the cause of the war and duty of North Carolina:—

"The time which we all feared, and which many of us labored to avert, has arrived. I told you in Feb'y that I would resist all attempts by the federal government, "under any pretence whatever," to maintain the Union by force. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, calling for troops to make war on Southern States, dissolved the Union so far as we are concerned, and summoned every true Southern man to arms. It is idle now to speculate upon the past. The proclamation referred to, as by a stroke of lightning, made the North wholly North and the South wholly South. There is no issue before us for discussion. We are now a unit in defence of our rights and liberties. I am for a union of the South for the sake of the South, and for all of Constitutional liberty that yet remains. If elected to the Convention I will vote to disconnect North Carolina from the old federal Union; and I will also vote to make North Carolina a member of the Confederate States. As I told you in Feb'y last, I will go with Virginia and Tennessee. Virginia has already cast her fortunes with the Confederate States, and, even if any could wish to do otherwise, a stern necessity impels us in the same direction."

The Standard of that date, (June 25th 1862,) added editorially:—

"We are for prosecuting the war as long as the foot of the invader presses Southern soil; and we are as much opposed to the re-construction of the Union as the Register can be. We stood by the old government to the last, and we intend to stand to the last by the new government."

GEN. HOLMES NOT DEAD.—We have great pleasure in saying, that notwithstanding the statement in the New York Herald, of an "Arkansas gentleman" who "saw Gen. Holmes die," the General is *not* dead, but is recovering from the severe attack of fever which endangered his life. Letters have been received here from members of his military family, as late as the 16th August, (some three weeks after the reported death,) stating that the General was recovering and had gone into the country from Little Rock for the benefit of a change of air.

PROMOTED.—Major Schenck of the 56th N. C. T. having resigned that commission on account of ill health, Capt. John W Graham, 56th N. C. T., of Hillsboro', has been promoted to the vacancy.

A CARD.

In the N. C. Presbyterian of yesterday I find a recommendation of myself for Congress, signed by about a hundred of my fellow-citizens, of whom perhaps one half were politically opposed to me in old party times. I am deeply sensible of the compliment. They propose to confer on me a high honor, and to entrust me with a great responsibility—to make me *their* Representative. Yet for the reasons stated in a Card issued when I first heard of this movement, some weeks ago, I must most respectfully but positively decline to be a candidate. There are already three candidates before the people, all of whom entertain the same view as myself upon the main question now engrossing public attention, and any one of whom would be more likely to make an efficient Representative than myself. If I had not, therefore, other insuperable objections, I would be unwilling to encourage any further scattering of votes than must take place with three candidates in the field. It is manifest, however, that no man can be elected who refuses to be a candidate, and I submit, therefore, that it will not be kind, though intended to be, to vote for me. It will be almost as unpleasant to be beaten as it would be to be elected.

Repeating my thanks for the intended honor, I ask my friends to cast their votes for some one of the candidates, for even if elected I could not serve. Other obligations and duties make it impossible.

R. J. HALL.

Sept. 10, 1863.

CORRECTION.—In our last we said, that the Standard "had not noticed" the proceedings of the Washington (N. C.) meeting. We wrote, "had not published" those proceedings. The error unfortunately was not corrected in the hurry of going to press. The Standard did notice but did not publish them.

Many of the new subscribers who are pouring in upon us ask to be supplied with the Observer containing the Standard's reply to our appeal to it and our rejoinder of the 27th ult. As we cannot answer these applications by letter, we state here that we have not a copy of that paper left.

OBITUARIES.—We have received an obituary notice of a Lieutenant said to have been killed at Gettysburg. There is no date to the letter, and there is no post mark on the envelope. The signature to the notice is "A Soldier Friend", and that to a note to the Editors "A friend to the dec'd." We have no knowledge of the [illegible] and publish on this [illegible] send it that we may return $1 enclosed. We make no charge for notices of soldiers' deaths unless there be poetry attached, and the charge for that is not for the sake of the money but to keep it out of print is possible.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHATHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On very short notice, a public meeting was held on the 29th day of August, at Love's Creek Church, Chatham county, to consider the present condition of the country. There was quite a large number of citizens in attendance. The meeting was organized by appointing Daniel Hackney Chairman, and Wm. J. Headen and Isaac H. Clegg, Secretaries.

On motion, fifteen persons were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be presented to the meeting: viz: Josiah H Brooks, Robert Dorsett, Isaac T Brooks, Wm W Matthews, Henry Dorsett, Joseph A Gilliland, Elisha H Straughan, Joseph M Bridgers, Samuel Jones, John Dowdy, Wm B Dorsett, Wesley G Cheek, Wm Duncan, Sen, Harris Jordan, Joseph J Dorsett.

The meeting was addressed by Wm J Hesden, Rev. Lane A Hudson, M F C Iddings, Josiah H Brooks, Esq, Gen Wm P Taylor, Elisha H Straughan, Esq, and Daniel Hackney. After which, the following preamble, declarations and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

With full confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of our brave soldiers who are now fighting for our liberties, and in the wisdom and integrity of our rulers, and with an abiding faith in, and an humble dependence upon, Divine Providence, we declare our belief that the South has the ability to sustain herself in this inhuman struggle and finally to achieve her Independence, provided she be united, and trust in the providence of God.

We declare that, in our opinion, a reconstruction of the Union is a thing impossible, and an idea incompatible with the dearest rights and interests of the South.

We declare that, while we deprecate the horrors of war, and sympathize with our soldiers, who are now in the camp and in the tented field, enduring the privations and hardships inseparable from a soldier's life, and with those whose husbands, sons, and brothers, have already fallen victims to disease or died in battle; and while we would hail with joy, a cessation of hostilities and a treaty of peace honorable to the South, that our soldiers might return to their homes, yet we declare it as our opinion that no treaty of peace would be honorable to, or permanent in, the South, except one which would secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy, with all the rights and privileges of an independent nation.

We believe that the meetings which have been, and which are now being held in different parts of the State, called peace meetings, whatever may be the motives of the persons engaged in those meetings, will have an evident tendency to encourage our enemies and protract the war.

We believe that there are detailed persons sufficient to raise an army of eighty or ninety thousand men, who ought to be brought into the service, and their places filled with those not subject to conscription, and by disabled soldiers.

Although, in our opinion, some of the Editors of this State, whatever may be their motives, have pursued a course calculated to discourage the soldier, and to array one class of the community against the other, yet we believe that our soldiers who have borne themselves so gallantly in so many struggles, and on so many battle fields, are determined to fight till an honorable peace is obtained, for which determination we tender them our sincere thanks.

Resolved, That it is our duty to sustain the President of the Confederate States, and the Governor of North Carolina, in the discharge of all their constitutional duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent, for publication, to the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolina Standard, with a request that other papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL HACKNEY, Chm'n.

WM. J. HEADEN, ISAAC H. CLEGG, } Secretaries. pd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the report of the discussion at Carthage, as published in your paper of last week, I am made to say, "Peace means reconstruction—there was no difference between peace and submission." What I said was, "The 'Peace meetings' tend to reconstruction—there was no difference between reconstruction and submission." I am also reported as saying, that "I *proposed* the tax bill which had passed the House containing," &c. This I have no doubt is a typographical error, and the word "*proposed*" has been mistaken for "*preferred.*"

T. S. ASHE.

Sept. 5, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QUARTERS 46th N. C. Reg't, TAYLORSVILLE, VA., Sept 1st, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of Cook's Brigade, held this day, for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of their deep regret occasioned by the death of RICHARDSON MALLETT, Adj't of the 46th N. C. Troops, on motion of Col. Hall, Lt. Colonel Whitfield, 27th N. C Reg't, was called upon to preside, and Capt. Flemming, Co. B, 46th N. C. and Lieut. Anderson, Ordnance officer, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who presented the following, which were adopted by the meeting:—

Whereas, This Brigade has been pained and shocked by the sad tidings of the murder of Lieut. Richardson Mallett, Adjutant of the 46th N. C. Regiment, by a desecter, while in the bold and faithful discharge of his duty; therefore,

Resolved, That in the untimely death of this excellent, amiable and noble young man, the Army has lost a brave and patriotic soldier, his regiment a good and faithful officer, his fellow officers and soldiers a generous friend and agreeable companion, and his country in this her time of need, a promising and useful citizen, well calculated to fill and adorn any position in society, in which in the course of providence he might have been called to act.

Resolved, That this most untoward event should be an additional warning to those mistaken and misguided citizens of our beloved State, who in their desponding course in despairing of a successful issue of the war and advocating peace upon any other basis than that of our independence, are disheartening our brave and patriotic soldiers and producing disaffection and desertions in the army.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved family and relatives of our deceased comrade, and can only recommend to them the consolation that he died in the faithful discharge of his duty, universally loved and lamented by all who knew him.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be sent to the father of the deceased; and also to the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register and Richmond Sentinel, with a request that they publish the same.

G. F. WHITFIELD, Lt. Col. 27th N. C. Inf'y, Ch'm.

A. A. HILL, Major 46th N. C. T. H. A. BUTLER, A. A. G., Cook's Brigade, } Sec's.

FOR THE OBSERVER

The members of the Juvenile Knitting Society are requested to meet at the residence of Mr. A. M. Johnson on Saturday afternoon next.

From Charleston.—Evacuation of Morris Island.—The War Department was in receipt of dispatches yesterday from Gen Beauregard, the import of which, as far as they have been divulged to the public, leaves but little room to doubt but that "military necessity" has compelled the evacuation by the Confederate forces of Morris Island including of course its defences, Batteries Wagner, Gregg, and Cummings Point, that have heretofore borne such a noble part in the siege of Charleston. We understand that the evacuation was begun and consummated on Sunday night, all the guns and material of war of value being removed. The movement was not anticipated by the enemy, it seems, and was effected without loss. The immediate effect of the abandonment of Morris Island will be the blockade of Charleston harbor, by the enemy's vessels, closer than ever, the more effectually cutting off of communication by the sea, outward and inward. As to its possession giving the enemy any additional advantages beyond the mere fact of holding the Island, and turning its batteries on others that have been planted by Beauregard to take their places, and command them, its occupation is simply unimportant, and removes not one lock nor bolt to the obstructions that bar the Yankees' way to Charleston. [illegible] and the frowning mouths of an hundred cannon still laugh to scorn the enemy on land and water.—*Examiner, 8th.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 8, 9 P. M.—The enemy's fleet has been firing at Moultrie and occasionally one at Sumter all day long. Casualties at Moultrie, 17 killed, 19 wounded. Our works on Sullivan's Island uninjured. About noon the enemy fired the village of Moultrieville on Sullivan's Island in several places with incendiary shell, and the light of the burning houses is still visible down the Harbor. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Moultrie have been replying briskly to the enemy's fleet. Two of the monitors which were very frequently struck were towed off by wooden steamers. All quiet to-night.

From Tennessee.—We learn that the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, for the whole of its length between Bristol and Chattanooga, has been abandoned to the enemy, and taken possession of by them. Some of the smaller bridges had been burned, but the larger ones were not disturbed, showing an intention to use the road. Several fine engines and a few cars fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy had certainly occupied Knoxville in some force. A dispatch to the Secretary of War, from Gen. Jones, dated yesterday, says that on Sunday a Yankee force of cavalry came down to the Watauga bridge, on the railroad, eighteen miles from Bristol, and made an attack upon our troops stationed there as a guard, but were speedily driven off, with some loss. The Watauga bridge is one of the most important on the road, and its preservation is most important at this time.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

Latest from the North.—Authentic news has reached us through a gentleman just returned from the North:

That Gen. Heintzleman has 10,000 men, mostly newly drafted in Washington.

Gen. Meade has scarcely more than 70,000 men, having been ordered to send three corps to Gen. Gilmore at Charleston. His orders are to act strictly on the defensive, and, when attacked, to fall back into his entrenchments near Alexandria.

That the draft is computed to produce about 10,000 men, of much better material than the recruits from Ireland and Germany.

That the Union feeling is increasing, the split in the Democracy acting fatally. Seymour is not able to stand up to his programme; the Peace Democrats—Ben Wood & Co.—are losing ground; the War Democrats—Van Buren, Belmont, Dean Richmond, and others—gaining influence. Ohio, however, will elect Vallandigham with 15,000 majority, unless Burnside should send troops to overawe the electors.

That the fears of an imbroglio with Europe have increased largely of late, and the complication with Mexico is considered a very threatening. Large bodies of troops are [illegible] preparations are made to prepare the Canada frontier for all emergencies.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

Deserters.—Twenty-three deserters were brought to Camp Holmes yesterday, having been recently captured (by the command of Capt. McRae, at Camp Vance,) in various counties in the Western part of the State. Ten of these were from Virginia and other States.

Raleigh Progress 9th.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Killed, instantaneously, on the battle-field at Chancellorsville, May 2d, Willoughby H. Hicks, of Warren county, in the 22d year of his age. Died, 30th July, in said Co., at the residence of his father, Jno. W. Hicks, in the 21st year of his age, of chronic diarrhœa, contracted by exposure in Maryland last year. These brothers voluntarily joined the Warren Rifles, 12th Reg., in the beginning of the war.

At his residence in Randolph county, Aug. 24th, of typhoid fever, Henry W. B. Prevo, of Co. A, 51st N C T. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

Of Pneumonia, at Hospital No. 2, near Chancellorsville, Va, Private John T Robertson, of Co I, 1st N. C. State Troops, in the 22d year of his age.

At Gettysburg, 1st July, Dan'l McDuffie, a member of Co. K, 38th regiment, N. C. T., aged 28.

Near Richmond, Va. July 13th, Dan'l McFadyen, in the 22d year of his age, Sergeant in Co. K, 38th reg't.

In the Shenandoah Valley Va., 18th Nov. last, Lauchlin Ray, of the same Co. a native of Cumberland county, aged 30.

Killed, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Kenneth McKenzie, son of Bethune B. McKenzie, of Richmond Co. aged about 22, a member of the Pee Dee Guards, the first company from his native county.

Killed, near Gettysburg, July 1st, Maj. George McClark, about 23 years of age, of the county of Montgomery. He was a student at the University when the war began. He hastened home, and made up a company in his native county, of which he was Lieutenant. For two years did he faithfully serve his country, having been in all the battles through which that noble Regiment (the 34th) passed. After the battle of Chancellorsville, he was made Maj. of the Regiment, and was killed on the first day of the Gettysburg fight.

Also, on the same day, (a cousin of the above.) Norman J. McLeod, a sergeant of the foregoing company, in the 26th year of his age.

Killed, at Gettysburg, in the battle of the third day, Corp. J. Ed. Purvis, Co. B., 1st Reg., aged about 20.

SONG.

(Air—"Scots wha' ha'.")

ANSWER TO VALLANDIGHAM AND THE NORTHERN RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

Clasp your perjured hands again!
Bind anew that ancient chain!
Let our brothers die in vain!
Never shall it be!

Speak the hated word no more!
The time for lying dreams is o'er;
Unchained at last our spirits soar.
We will, we *will* be free!

The eagle caged you could unloose;
But no hollow words of truce
Back to slavery can seduce
His new-found liberty.

By our friends in battle slain,
Ere we clasp your hands again,
Bind anew that severed chain,
We will perish free!

MARRIED,

In this county, 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. JOSEPH WEST to Miss T. C. GODWIN.

On 31 inst., by Rev C. N. Norwood, Mr JOSEPH W. FOUST of Guilford to Miss MARIA A. FOUST of Randolph, N. C.

DIED,

At Raleigh, on the night of 23d August, ELEANOR HAYWOOD, infant daughter of Jos. John and Eliza T. Williams, of Tallahassee, Florida.

NOTICE

TH

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

After a quiet interval of two days, during which the enemy is believed to have been assiduously employed in preparations, the yankee fleet about five o'clock Saturday morning re-commenced the bombardment of Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Since that time the fire upon the batteries, especially upon the staunch fortification Wagner and its heroic garrison, has been terrific and incessant, being kept up by the Ironsides, six Monitors, four mortar hulks, from three to four land batteries, the enemy's rifle pits, and several pieces of light artillery put in position in an advance battery, about one hundred yards from Wagner, and bearing upon its sea face. Most of the shots and shells from this terrible and galling fire were poured into Wagner.

The bombardment was continued during Saturday [illegible]. Our casualties for the [illegible] 48 killed and wounded, mostly the latter, and many of them slight.

Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy were reported approaching our batteries through Light House Creek in barges, evidently for the purpose of making an infantry assault. They attempted to effect a landing in the rear of Battery Gregg, but our batteries, together with Fort Moultrie, opened upon them such a destructive fire of grape, cannister, shell and musketry, as to check their progress and drive them back. The enemy failed entirely to effect a landing, and the piercing cries and shrieks heard by our men as the barges moved off told plainly that they had suffered severely. While this was going on, three or four of the Monitors opened again on Sumter and Moultrie. The latter responded, and the cannonading was literally deafening, shaking the houses in the city. With many the impression was that the enemy was again shelling the city. For nearly two hours it was one incessant roar of cannon and musketry.

Early Sunday morning six Monitors and the Ironsides again advanced in line of battle off Cummings' Point, and opened fire upon Battery Wagner, the placid waters enabling them to make every shot and shell tell upon the devoted battery. Forts Moultrie and Battery Bee replied, and the engagement was kept up with great spirit for about two hours. Two of the Monitors left, proceeding Southward. The firing of the fleet gradually ceased, the land batteries continuing the fire without intermission.

After this severe bombardment the fleet made no further demonstration until last evening, when another fierce cannonade was opened on our batteries, the result of which we had not learned up to a late hour.

Our casualties during the whole of this tremendous bombardment, are reported to be between one hundred and fifty killed and wounded at Battery Wagner, and between thirty and forty at Battery Gregg. The battery itself under this terrible fire has suffered to a considerable extent.

The bombardment is still progressing furiously at the time of closing our report, at twelve o'clock last night.—*Charleston Courier, 7th.*

Batteries Gregg and Wagner, after an obstinate and heroic defence of seven weeks, have passed into the hands of the enemy. The advantages of the position gained we trust he will yet find brings him no nearer to the diabolical and cherished object of his ambition. He will be met now by a resistance which we think he little expects, and which will yet teach him that his work has but just begun.

The incessant and furious bombardment of Battery Wagner for over forty-eight hours, reported in our last, effectually prevented the garrison from repairing damages over night, and on Sunday morning the solid shot and shells falling thick and fast upon the bomb proof and in the sally-ports, began to tell severely upon the work and render it untenable. Our men, too, were exhausted, having no rest or relief for three or four days. Communication with Morris Island was very difficult, and our wounded lay exposed to the hot fire of the enemy. The shells tore up the graves of the dead, adding tenfold horrors to the bombardment.

Under these trying circumstances the order was given for evacuation about six o'clock Sunday evening. Preparations were immediately made, the guns spiked and otherwise rendered useless, and the batteries mined.

The difficult task of transportation of the troops from the Island was successfully effected by barges manned by crews from the gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora. By one o'clock Monday morning the evacuation was completed.

Thus closed one of the most memorable defences on record. The heroic endurance of our men under such a fiery ordeal is beyond all praise, and worthy of [illegible] Southern soldier [illegible] Southern hearts and men.

Our loss during the siege has been about seven hundred; that of the enemy between five and six thousand.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning, the following dispatch was received in the city:

FORT SUMTER, Sept. 7.—A flag of truce from Admiral Dahlgren, demanding the surrender of this fort, has been received by Lieut. Brown of the Palmetto State.

Maj. ELLIOTT.

To this the following reply was sent:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 7.—Inform Admiral Dahlgren that he may have Fort Sumter when he can take and hold it—that such demands are puerile and unbecoming; also that no further flags of truce will be received from him or Gen. Gillmore, until they satisfactorily explain their firing on flags of truce from these headquarters on several recent occasions.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

To Maj. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Fort Sumter.

The enemy advanced very cautiously on the abandoned batteries yesterday. A regimental flag bearing the State emblem of Massachusetts was raised over Battery Wagner, and is supposed to be the flag of the 54th Massachusetts (negro) regiment.

About half past five o'clock Monday afternoon five Monitors and the *Ironsides* moved up into line of battle and opened a furious fire on Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, but principally upon Moultrie. The cannonading was very severe, and lasted about three hours, when it ceased. One of the Monitors, it is reported, got ashore.

Charleston Courier, 8th.

About nine o'clock Tuesday morning the Ironsides and five Monitors got under way from their anchorage off Morris' Island and moved up into position between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, at a distance of about 12 or 1500 yards from the latter.

Fire was opened by the Ironsides upon Fort Moultrie, followed soon after by the Monitors. Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island opened a vigorous fire in return from their heaviest guns, directing their attention in the commencement of the action almost solely to the Ironsides. Our guns were served with admirable precision—six out of every seven shots on an average, striking the Ironsides. About one o'clock that vessel moved off, evidently, from her appearance and slow progress, severely damaged.

The forts and batteries now turned their whole attention to the Monitors, and shot and shells in rapid succession fell thick about them. The decks and turrets were struck repeatedly, and the smoke stacks perfectly riddled. The lookouts, supposed to be officers, were observed to fall, and were afterwards picked up by the crew. The fire became too hot, and the monitors one by one commenced backing out from the fight. The first that followed the Ironsides had her smoke-stack pierced three times in succession. Another had her smoke-stack nearly all shot away, and the steam was escaping from her sides and stern. One man on this Monitor was seen sitting behind the turret apparently badly wounded. The officers and crew were standing around him, and it is thought that he was an officer of high rank.

By two o'clock all the Monitors had moved off, Fort Moultrie and the batteries peppering them on their retreat. Two of them moved with much difficulty, and eventually were obliged to be taken in tow to their anchorage off Battery Gregg.

The loss on our side was nineteen killed and fourteen wounded. The sufferers are mostly of the 1st South Carolina Infantry.

The fortifications are uninjured.

The skill and efficiency with which the attack was repulsed is deserving of the highest credit to all concerned. The bombardment was fiercely maintained for over seven hours, the dense volumes of smoke at times enveloping the whole island, and obscuring the Monitors from the sight of the gunners.

Half past One O'clock Wednesday Morning.—Just before going to press we learn that the enemy have made an assault on Fort Sumter. Very heavy discharges of musketry were heard. Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island batteries opened a heavy fire. The enemy is believed to have been badly repulsed. Firing still continues.

Chas. Courier, 9th.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—At 1½ o'clock this morning the enemy made a bold and determined effort to carry Fort Sumter by assault. The fort was garrisoned by the Charleston battalion, and commanded by Maj. Stephen Elliott. The enemy approached in about 50 barges. As soon as they were seen, Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee opened upon them simultaneously with the infantry in Fort Sumter.

The yankees succeeded in landing a portion of the force at the ruins; but after 15 minutes' contest, in which the Charleston battalion fought chiefly with brick-bats and hand-grenades, were driven back, and retreated in disorder.

No account has yet been received concerning the yankee loss in killed and wounded. We captured from the assaulting party 3 stands of colors, 4 or 5 barges, 18 commissioned officers and 102 rank and file. The prisoners are now coming up to the city.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—To Gen. S. Cooper: During last night thirty of the enemy's launches attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for such an event. At a concerted signal all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat ram properly located, were thrown out. The garrison behaved with gallantry and coolness. Major Elliott commanding the post. The enemy was completely repulsed, leaving one hundred and fifteen prisoners, thirteen officers included, from four boats, and three colors.

Nobody hurt on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Enemy silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refused to have any communication with the yankee flag of truce hereafter, until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats. The yankee officers captured at Sumter were naval and marine officers. We also took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. Anderson was compelled to lower and which Dahlgren hoped to replace.

On Monday, the following North Carolinians were lodged in the Citadel Square Hospital:—

L Edmundson, F; H Pool, J Powell, and M Wiggins, D; 31st Reg't.

The yankee approaches on Morris Island—How they are conducted—Their industry, etc.—The editor of the Savannah Republican, who has recently been on a visit to Charleston, gives us an insight into a matter, which but few outside of Charleston have heretofore understood. With the Republican's elucidation we can clearly see how the enemy has been enabled to approach gradually upon Wagner by land. The Republican's account is as follows:

The capture of our rifle pits before Battery Wagner, Wednesday evening last, and our failure to retake them, may require a word of explanation. Their zig-zag works, like an immense worm fence, stretch for a mile or more up the island, and they continued burrowing until they actually brought their works almost up to our own. The unmilitary reader will better understand such operations in the face of an enemy when he learns that they are conducted behind a large iron cylinder, called a "*sap*," which is so arranged that it is pushed forward as the work progresses, affording almost perfect protection to the advance force of diggers, who throw up the earth high enough for those who come behind to enlarge and strengthen the line to the extent desired with little or no risk from cannon balls and sharpshooters in front. A shell dropped into the trenches sometimes creates havoc among the workers, but putting it there is a nice work not very easily accomplished.

Policy of the Lincoln Administration.—The New York Caucasian says:

We know very well what the policy of the Administration will be towards every State so soon as it falls into their power. Maryland and Louisiana are vivid examples of their hate, cupidity, injustice and tyranny. First, the people will be disarmed; and then, when helpless, their property will be seized and confiscated, and their homes, lands and ancestral acres turned over to the rapacious yankee speculator. Their organs of public opinion will be suppressed; their tribunals of justice overthrown; their State laws set aside, and their State Constitutions ignored. In place of all these sits one supreme semi-military judge, like Peabody in New Orleans, appointed at Washington, who, under the mockery of the forms of justice, simply registers the edicts of the vile Abolition cabal at the capital. The whole theory of self-government is overthrown at a single blow. The right of the free expression of opinion, which every American claimed as inalienable, is tyrannically subverted, and the privileges we claim for ourselves inhumanly and wickedly denied to others.

Tea, Coffee and Sugar.—It is quite probable that we soon shall have to dispense entirely with these articles. We can live as happily, as comfortably, nay, as luxuriously, without them, as with them. Two and a half centuries ago they were not to be found on the tables of royalty itself. A hundred and fifty years ago they were rare luxuries, and except in America, have not to this day come into common every day use among the poor. The use of them is more a habit than a want. Tea and coffee were for a long time after their introduction into Europe, considered by many of the learned as slow poisons. The past experience of the civilized world conclusively proves that they are not necessaries of life. We should all begin to learn to dispense with them before we are compelled to do so. Let those who can best afford to use them be the first to dispense with their consumption. If one's rich neighbor uses neither tea, nor sugar, nor coffee, it will be the easiest and most natural thing in the world to follow the fashion thus set.

A great many able bodied men, an immense amount of all kinds of labor, and very many millions of dollars, are employed and spent to procure these unnecessary articles.

The women have been our best patriots so far. Can they not sacrifice the use of tea, coffee and sugar, on the altar of the country, as easily as they are sacrificing hoops and crinoline?

LINCOLN'S LETTER AT THE NORTH.

From the New York World, 5th inst.

We quite agree with the President that so long as the South maintains this temper, there is no chance of restoring the Union by a compromise. But his emphatic assertion of the fruitlessness of all our recent victories must extinguish the recent exhileration of the public mind. Victories have no value except as a key to an ultimate political settlement. But President Lincoln informs the country that Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant have been turning costly keys that open nothing. If so little impression has been made on the rebels that there is no possible compromise they would not disdain to make, if it included their return to the Union, how very far must they be from the unconditional submission to produce which is the avowed object of the war! * * *

He asserts that our military success has been as great since the Emancipation proclamation as before; but that is nothing in favor of the proclamation, unless it can be shown that the proclamation aided Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, and enabled Gen. Grant to get in the rear of Vicksburg and reduce the place. It would be absurd to pretend that it had the slightest effect in either case. If all that has taken place since the proclamation is to be regarded as its consequences, the disgraceful defeats of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville are among its fruits. But it is preposterous to pretend that it has caused any considerable military event, either prosperous or adverse. We have neither won nor lost battles by it, but it has so fortified the resolution of the South that a succession of splendid victories produces no fruit beyond a small contraction of the theatre of military operations. By the President's own showing the South will no more accept of anything short of their independence to-day than they would after the battle of Chancellorsville. And the President announces his intention to persist in a policy which produces nothing but fruitless slaughter, and makes the rebels after great reverses as defiant as ever.

Mr. Lincoln's indecorous traducing of the motives and misrepresentation of the principles of his political opponents, so unbecoming the position of the Chief Magistrate of the country, of course call for comment; but we have no heart to take up the weapons of party controversy while the recent public hopes are still staggering under the blow which the President has given them. His confession that all our victories are fruitless; that all our enormous expenditures of life and treasure have not, in the slightest degree, humbled the rebels, or abated their pretensions, is so important that we can at present think of nothing else.

From the New York Herald of the 5th.

The comments of the press on the letter of Mr. Lincoln, circulated at the Syracuse Convention, and published in the Herald, are very like the criticisms on Artemus Ward's book—they know not what to make of it. Whether it is in earnest or in jest is not determined. If it be serious, then they are puzzled and confounded; but if Mr. Lincoln be joking, then it is all right. Some think that he is only humbugging and mystifying the politicians. But, amidst all the drollery and visionary ideas it contains, there is one grave and important point which deserves attention, and that is, that the end of the war is pronounced by the President to be in the far distant and uncertain future—"in God's own good time;" and he warns the country to "be sober," and "not to be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph." He says he sees no indication whatever of any intention on the part of the Confederates to submit or even compromise—that; as for the Southern non-combatants, they have not the power to do it if they had the will, the strength of the rebellion consisting in its army, which is wielded by men who will never yield or compromise. In other words, Mr. Lincoln regards the war as interminable.

This is a sad and gloomy picture, and it is the view that appears to be taken of it by the shrewd stockjobbers of Wall street. Simultaneously with the appearance of the letter there is a sudden rise in the price of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of railroad stocks. This letter did not produce all the effect; but it was the last feather which broke the camel's back. It gave the finishing blow to a confidence already shaken by the military and naval mismanagement of the war—the present general inactivity of our forces—the political misconduct of Congress and the Cabinet in adopting a series of absurd measures, which have united the South and nerved it to the most desperate resistance—while Mr. Chase comes forward and demands from the bankers and merchants of New York another loan of fifty millions. To cap the climax, Mr. Lincoln's letter, which now first sees the light, holds out no hope of any termination to the war. This letter was in the first instance addressed to a political body in Springfield, Illinois; but it was intended as an exposition to the whole country of Mr. Lincoln's view of the past, the present and the future of the war. He is the highest authority on the subject, and when he says he can see no end to the conflict the announcement becomes one of the most serious nature. The moneyed interests take the alarm, and they naturally exclaim: "Where is all this to end?" Already we have expended fifteen hundred millions—half as much in two years as England lavished upon her great war of 20 years to crush the French republic and the Napoleon dynasty. At the end of another year the expenditure will have fully equalled that of the British Government during its gigantic struggle with France, extending over two decades. When men who hold railroad stocks and United States stocks ponder over these things it is not to be wondered at if they show symptoms of uneasiness and prefer gold to paper.

Thus the loss of confidence spreads on every side till at last it becomes a panic. It is the doubt in which the future policy of the administration is involved, and the uncertainty as to the end of the war, which undermine the financial stability of the government. Had the war been pushed forward with vigor and success, and had not impassable obstructions been placed in the way of the return of the Southern States to the Union, there would be very little danger of the public credit being impaired. But let the present unsatisfactory state of things continue for a little longer, and it will be very difficult to prevent a universal financial crash. The only possible preventive indeed, is another letter from the President, addressed to Horace Greely, or somebody, in which, after consulting the spirits in a circle, including Robert Dale Owen, Andrew Jackson Davis and Artemus Ward, he will positively announce the end of the war within some definite period. The operations of commerce and finance will then regulate themselves accordingly, and public confidence will be resuscitated.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 10th inst.

We can add nothing to the comments of the Herald and the World. They must be read by Confederates as the premonitory symptoms of an improving condition *in the situation*, as indications given out by the enemy that we are not regarded as a defunct belligerent, but that, on the contrary, they are in great trepidation lest Lee should again take the war path through Pennsylvania as the best road to peace.

The war barometer, Wall Street, has fallen; "stocks are tumbling," and gold is rising. In an article on the recent stock panic, the Herald remarks:

"The market has been very feverish lately and shrewd observers predicted that the slightest cause would create a panic. President Lincoln's letter, announcing that the war would be interminable, and rumors that Lee was collecting an army of 150,000 men to take Washington, came just in time to assist in upsetting the market."

The Herald says "affairs at Charleston go on slowly," and "History limps a little in Tennessee," and asks, "What must we expect?" It replies to its own question, that "Lee with 150,000 men" drawn from Tennessee and Charleston will soon advance for the capture "of Washington and Baltimore." That "the gallant army of the Potomac" is all they have "to put in the way of this third rebel advance—that and a farce of Pennsylvania militia." The tone of the yankee papers brought by the last flag of truce to date of Saturday, 5th, is anything but encouraging to their "loyal" readers. Time lost, opportunities wasted, armies reduced, finances sinking, the public discouraged, the press despondent—these make up the pleasant reading of the Herald, World, Tribune and Inquirer, laid on our table by Commissioner Ould.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STEVENSBURG, Sept. 3, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Culpeper, July 24th, 1863, under the signature of P. W. A., makes some statements which need correction. The censure in this article was designed for Brigadier General Robertson and that portion of his command which occupied Ashby's Gap, while General Lee's army was in Maryland. P. W. A. is giving an account of the return of Gen. Lee's army, and says that but for the "shameful abandonment" of Ashby's Gap, the army would have crossed at that place instead of Chester's, which was a much further route. P. W. A. further adds that the place was given up without ever "striking a blow."

It is surprising that a public correspondent should thus endanger his reputation as a truthful recorder of facts. If he claims to be an eye witness we know that prejudice and not truth guided his pen. If he was misled by his informant, he should be careful in the future from whom he receives his information.

Now the facts are simply these: On the first approach of the enemy, they met with stern resistance, though their force was six times the number of those in the Gap. They lost 7 killed, 15 wounded and 5 prisoners. Finding this Gap "rather a hot place," they soon fell back, and in a short time attacked the pickets at Snicker's Gap. There being but a small detachment at this Gap, and the enemy being strong, they soon got possession of it. With this Gap at their command, which seriously exposed our rear, they quickly made another demonstration in front, with large reinforcements; indeed the whole of Gen. Meade's army was on hand, his head quarters being at Upperville, a distance of three miles. The force from Gen. Robertson's Brigade never exceeded 200 effective men. On the evening before the place was given up, Col. White with 150 men arrived and took command of the forces in the Gap, which, all told, did not exceed 350 men. This force, with their left flank seriously exposed and with certain knowledge that Gen. Meade was on hand; this small force, according to P. W. A. shamefully abandoned this easily defended pass. Some men can flourish in the fine arts, but have much to learn in the science of war. A wound received at the fight at Upperville prevented me from accompanying the army into Maryland. I was left with orders when I recovered to take charge of the force left in the Gap. Lt. Hines of Co. C, 63d Regiment of the same Brigade, was in the mean time in command. I was, however, present when the enemy first appeared, and was also with Col. White, of Gen. Jones's Brigade, when they made the second assault, and received orders from him to evacuate. The above is a simple and unvarnished statement of facts, and it is due Gen. Robertson and his command that the public should know them. As to what Gen. Robertson's orders were, or what was expected of him, I have no certain knowledge; but with the force in the Gap, when the second attack was made, to attempt resistance was worse than madness.

S. A. JOHNSON, Capt.
Com. Detachment Ashby's Gap.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROPOSAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

AUGUST 30th, 1863.

DEAR SISTERS:—Dark days are upon us and darker seem to be at hand. We have been humbled in the very manner which was most abhorrent to us; for we were sensitive, perhaps too much so, as regarded our honor and our pride. In these we boasted above all nations; and perhaps for that very reason, through these we have received the heaviest strokes; for I call upon every candid Southerner to say whether the fall of Vicksburg did not cause a sharper, more exquisite agony than belonged to its mere worth in a military point of view, from the proud and boastful exultation with which we had been watching that

"Queen city of the Sunny South,
Baptized in blood and flame."

The sentiment which we would scarcely acknowledge to ourselves was *humiliation, degradation;* not the mere loss of an advantage; that can be repaired; but something which each felt that we could never quite undo.

Just after this, came another blow of the same sort in the capture of Morgan, who was in every Southern heart the type, the very impersonation, of all that has been said and sung of Southern chivalry. His band were our representatives of the old French Guard, who "die but never surrender." Let no one think that I blame him; he has no doubt done his whole duty as a soldier and a gentleman; but no less crushing is the humiliation of his capture. Our Samson whom we fondly deemed invincible, is "captive in Gaza at the mill with slaves," the mock of the despised Philistine. "How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished."

Now in the deepest depths a deeper still seems opening: Charleston, the city which has been 'the very head and front of our offending,' seems in danger of falling into the hands of the foe. Oh! when that humiliating day shall come, we will feel indeed that the enemy has laid our honor in the dust. But *shall* they thus glory in our shame? Can we do nothing to help in this hour of need because our *hands* are weak? I know that 'men must work, and women must weep,' but, thank God, while weeping we can also pray. I therefore beseech you, dear sisters, let us test the power of prayer as it has never before been tested. Will you not make a solemn covenant with me, every true woman who sees this, that each day just at the hour of twelve, you will retire alone with your God, to plead with him for the safety of this city?

Has He not said that where two or three together ask anything in His name He will grant their request? and can He resist one mighty prayer rising upwards from five million hearts? Speak of it to each other; let each *good* woman see how many she can persuade to enter with her into this holy bond, this great order of the Sisters of Intercession. Let it be known that *you* belong to them and write to say how many have joined together to this holy work in every city, every village, every neighborhood. I know that we have all prayed heretofore and still pray with fervent hearts, but let us try this united intercession, for this one boon. If anything on earth is true it is the promise that faithful prayer *shall* be answered. Let the thoughtless pray who never prayed before. Let the children, the maidens, the brides, the aged mothers all over this unhappy land, join their hearts each day at one hour, in one supplication: "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach."

MARGARET REAPER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Outrageous Extortion.—The article of Sweet Potatoes, of which the crop is most abundant, is now held by our marketmen at 50 cents per quart, or *sixteen dollars* per bushel! Will nobody volunteer to break down such swindling? If not, we propose that every family in the city resolve to eat no more potatoes.

The above is taken from a Savannah paper and will apply to our own market, but not quite as bad as that. There is a way to put a stop to this extortion: let the servants be kept out of the market and the people do their own marketing and determine to buy *nothing* where there is such ravenous prices, put on and the thing will be checked. It is worth trying.

LIMITED MEANS.

THE LAST WORDS OF A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—"Tell Col. Hall I was doing my duty. God's will be done!" were the last words of Adjutant Richardson Mallett, the noble young officer who fell by the hands of a gang of deserters in Virginia on the 25th ult., and whose loss is deeply deplored by a large circle of devoted friends.

The following tribute to his memory was written by a Lady of Chapel Hill:—

Thursday August 27th was one of the saddest days in my hearts' calendar of mournful reminiscences. A telegram was received stating that Lieut RICHARDSON MALLETT, son of our highly esteemed and venerable fellow-citizen, Chas. P. Mallett, Esq., had fallen mortally wounded at Bowling's Landing, near Scottsville, Va., on Monday night 24th inst., at one o'clock in the morning, while engaged in the attempt to capture a deserter, and that his remains would be brought home for interment."

I cannot tell what my feelings were when this announcement was made me, and if I felt sad, O! what must be the sorrow of his bereaved parents—of the father whose dearest hopes were centered in his son, of the mother whose heart he had lain underneath, of the fair young sister who almost idolized him.

On Friday evening 28th when the streets of our village were draped in moonlight, and a "deep and exceeding peace" had gathered over hill and valley, there came borne on the still night air, a subdued sound as of measured footfalls, and then the semblance of something shadowy approaching,—slowly, sadly. The truth revealed itself. I understand it now. The old stage coach, wont to bring back to us the familiar forms of absent loved ones, has come, bearing a solitary passenger—its dark freight—"a vanished life." O, how pale, and cold, and still he is—that silent traveller—his voyage how endless—the travel of eternity! They press nearer; I can see distinctly now that column of soldier comrades, with arms reversed, and slow and solemn tread. Tenderly they have come to pillow that young head on the turf of his village home.

The beauty of this summer evening has faded away. It has become dark and cheerless—the brightness is gloom, and clouds, rising up from the grave, have hid the twinkling stars—one by one.

On the following morning the funeral rites were performed at the Episcopal Church, and a long concourse followed his remains to the "city of the silent"—the garden of the slumbers. The day was gloomy. The elements seemed to mourn his death; but just as his body was being committed to the grave a flood of sunlight enveloped the coffin,—bright emblem of "the hope of the general resurrection in the last day and the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ, at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead."

For six years he had been a communicant member of the Episcopal Church. He died in the 23d year of his age. A noble and honorable death, in defence of the laws of his country.

When this cruel and unnatural war first commenced, he was a member of the junior class in the University of N. C., and was one of the first to leave college and enlist as a private in the ranks of Capt. R. J. Ashe, Co D, 1st Reg't N. C. S. T. Subsequently he was appointed Second Lieut., and Capt. Ashe had frequent opportunities of referring to him as worthy of his important trust. Distinguishing himself in the battle of Bethel, by his brave and gallant bearing, he was complimented in tones of high commendation by Gen D. H. Hill, as a good soldier and a young gentleman of promise. On the disbanding of the 1st Reg't he united with the 46th Reg't, Col. E. D. Hall commanding, and received the promotion to 1st Lieutenancy, which command he retained until the period of his death.

Gentle and winning in his manners, genial in his companionship, he was a favorite in college and in camp. We can but grieve that one we loved, one so worthy of that love, has thus been stricken down—matched away in manhood's bloom, ere the rose upon his cheek had begun to fade, or the elastic step to falter, ere age had traced one furrow upon his brow or care blighted one fond hope. Daily when his comrades rise from the bivouac to stand against their posts, will they miss their brother soldier, whose cheering cry in the struggles and sieges of the past was "as fire from Heaven upon their hearts."

Death has been compared to a curtain stretched across the pathway of existence. Beyond that curtain, with the eye of Faith we behold him, safe in the bosom of his Father and his God—safe from the cruel grasp of the invader,—safe from all rude alarms—safe from the ravages of civil war. Long, solitary and undisturbed may be his slumbers, but when the trumpet of eternity shall pour its thunder notes into the deaf cold ear of the grave, he shall rise to meet us around these consecrated walls, where amid the rolling away of the Heavens and the rending of the earth, he shall spring to life, "immortal and renewed, shining with the impress of the seal of Heaven, and decked with every beauty and every splendor befitting the heir of immortality." Let not then the voice of our weeping disturb his sweet sleep; but prepare by taking refuge in Christ to meet him, to welcome him on the resurrection morn—*prepare to meet our God!*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, Lieut. John H. Palmer, of the 22d Reg't N. C. T., in the 24th year of his age. He was a native of Randolph county, and among the first to volunteer in defence of his beloved country. Thus has fallen one so young, and promising, in the opening bud of manhood. He died a true patriot and soldier, fighting the enemies of his country and home. He was ever gay and lively; polite in his manners and strict in the discharge of his duties. Gallant in action, and heedless of danger—he feared not to follow where the colors went. In him his parents have lost an excellent son, and North Carolina one of her brightest stars.

"He sleeps on Pennsylvania's plains,
Amid the fallen brave,
The wild wind of her native hills
Sing requiems o'er his grave;
Deep toned notes of cannon's roar,
Nor musket's deadly rattle
Can rouse him from his sleep no more,
Nor wake him up to battle!
Green be the turf o'er his head,
And sacred be the sod;
Oh! may his spirit find a home
In glory, with his God."—J****.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 2, 1863.

Editors Fayetteville Observer:—Allow me to acknowledge through your paper, the sum of $82 20, handed me by Capt. Geo. Sloan, Co I, 51st Reg't N. C. T., a contribution from the ladies of the Cumberland Hospital Association, Fayetteville, N. C., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the 61st Reg't N. C. T., and in their behalf to thank the ladies for their liberal donation.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HARRIS, Ass't Surg. in charge.

Robeson County, Jull 1863.

TO mister bill or tim uv the 24th Reg't N. C. T. sur i see bi the nuse papers that u is in want uv a wife i dont kne that i kin sute u but u ss u is not particilar i kin jist tel u in the fust place as to lucks i is not purty so sum folks aa but i dont bleve all that's sed so ile giv you a discripshun i will start at mi head an go down mi hare is jist the culler uv aranetts onli it meut be redder mi ise is green mi nose al rite ceptin it turns up at the eene my teath is al gone ceptin 1 in mi uper jaw an mi 2 stummuck teath the rest uv me is al rite til you git to mi feat they is rite 2 i wears Number IIIIIIIII but aits wil du when i haint got the groun Each i wais wun hunderd an IIIIIIIIIty Sicks a the propurtie i has is ole But an yearlin but he is a he wun an tu edicashun an music ile jist suit u fur i haint got nun i dont no nuting about jinerl Hills exheaps fur i never learn he mad enny but i has sene sum DeSerters who cuss him fur a granny du anser this in the Hobserver quick as I is gittin tired uv work i furgot to sa that mammy is got XIIIIIIIII gal children livin an all ded anser soon

SAL LOVEBOY.

P S i saved ole tuts caf teath an wil git a totth Dentis to put em in as i heer there is one in Fayett pint the time as is in a hurrie.

1tpd SAL LOVEBOY.

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors for this County having completed the valuation of property and assessment of Taxes, the Lists will remain open for examination for fifteen days from this day. During that time I will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell to hear all complaints and appeals that Tax payers may make.

At the same time Tax payers are requested to notify the Assessors of any delinquents they may know of.

R. W. HARDIE, Collector.
Sept. 7, 1863. 61-5ti

4000 LBS TOBACCO, Extra fine. For sale on consignment by RAY & PEARCE.
Sept. 5. 61-8wi

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Nov'r 10, 1862. 23tly

FROM EUROPE

European news to the 27th ult. is brought by New York papers of the 7th inst.

There is nothing of interest except in relation to rebel vessels and French and U. S. complications in regard to Mexico.

The Rebel Vessels.—The Liverpool Post mentions as a singular item that a Confederate frigate is being repaired in the Imperial dock at Brest, and several vessels on the stocks in French yards, built on the Alabama model, are said to be for the Southern States.

A Queenstown writer states that a powerful rebel iron ram, lately built in Liverpool, had put to sea, notwithstanding the fact that a memorial had been forwarded to the government in London asking for her detention under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The London News says that there is reason to believe that the builders of the Alabama, undeterred by the declaration of the legal representatives of the crown that the building of that vessel was an offence against the laws of the country, are about to launch *two powerful iron-plated rams to prey upon the commerce of the U. States.*

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes:—

The Pays makes the following announcement, which, under the present circumstances, is calculated to attract much attention: "The American frigate Atlanta, belonging to the Southern States, has arrived at Brest to repair damages sustained at sea."

There is no reason why a Confederate man-of war should not enjoy the same privileges in neutral ports as the federal navy, *but that she should* have the rare privilege of making good her damages in an imperial dock yard is a hopeful sign. It is a fitting answer to the bombastic threats of yankee organs; but whether it be a harbinger of the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy is more than I am able to say. At all events, it should be borne in mind that that step was long since decided on by the French Government, and deferred only out of a wish not to run counter to Lord Russell's neutrality hobby; but, if anything, it is likely to be hastened by the sinister predictions of federal croakers on both sides of the channel.

Whether the presence of the Atlanta at Brest is to be considered a political symptom or not is matter for conjecture, but we all know how it will be viewed at Washington. Political men of all parties here consider that the establishment of the new state of things in Mexico renders the formation of an alliance with the Confederate States an indispensable necessity, and there is nothing surprising in the report that negotiations should be going on with a view to bring about that great result.

There is also a report that well known shipbuilding firms at Havre and Bordeaux are building cruisers for the Confederate States, but it is probably a canard due to the alarmed imagination of the Federals and their friends.

France and the U. S.—The London Times of the 27th Aug., in its city article, says there is no belief in the threats of the Washington government against France, in regard to Mexico. The general belief is that the American protest will now be feeble, and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It is reported that the U. S. Minister at Paris, Mr. Dayton, has received instructions from his government to protest against the French proceedings in Mexico.

From Texas.—Sam Houston died in July. The people of Texas are perfectly loyal and devoted to the Confederacy. Old men and boys are going into camp Bonham, and every preparation is being made to repel the invasion expected next winter.

A meeting of Governors to devise means for concerted action was held at Marshall, Texas, on the 17th of August. Present, Moore of Louisiana, Lubback of Texas, Flanagan of Arkansas, and Reynolds of Missouri.

Pendleton has been elected Governor of Texas by a small majority. Herbert, Sexton and Branch have been elected to Congress.

The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. There is enough wheat and corn to supply the Western bank of the Mississippi for two years to come, if not a grain is sown. At intervals the Summer was very dry. Cotton picking commenced in August. About one hundred and fifty thousand bales of the old and new crop are in the State.

Consistent.—A "Peace meeting" was recently held in a neighboring county. Among the resolutions adopted was one denouncing the Confederate tax act, and resolving not to pay it. As the chairman who presided at this meeting has never paid a tax of any kind during his life, we feel bound to commend this resolution as being decidedly consistent.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Lt. Col. Rankin not Dead.—We are gratified to learn that this gallant officer, who was wounded badly on the second day's fight at Gettysburg, is in the city of Baltimore, and is rapidly improving. Col. Rankin is a very popular officer in his regiment, and his loss to it would have been irreparable. We hope he will soon be exchanged and at the head of his command—as we learn that Col. Kirkland has been promoted to Brigadier General.

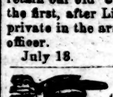
The regiment is now in command of Capt. Beall, of Company A.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.



Having confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Col. ROBERT STRANGE, we respectfully present his name to the voters of this (the fourth) Congressional District, as a candidate to represent the District in the next House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Election first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH DISTRICT.

Aug. 28. 59-5tipd

LAND FOR SALE.

I NOW offer for sale my place, containing 350 acres, situated in Moore county on Killett's Creek, three miles west of Carthage. About 75 acres of the above lands are under cultivation. There is on the place a comfortable dwelling, with necessary outhouses. I will also sell, should the purchaser desire, all my this year's crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., all upon reasonable terms. For further particulars, address me at Carthage, N. C.

J. B. KELLY.
Sept 12. 62-12t

Notice—Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville Female High School will be held on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., at the school building. A full attendance is desired, by request of the Executive Committee.

S. J. HINSDALE, Sec'y.
Sept. 10. 63-3tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

CHEERING FROM CHARLESTON.—The loss of Morris' Island is not the loss of Charleston by any manner of means. It is not even the loss of the broken down Fort Sumter. It will be seen that our troops gallantly repulsed a large party of yankees who assaulted it, and who were so sure of its easy capture that they carried with them the identical flag that Major Anderson had to haul down on the 12th of April 1861, when he surrendered the fort to Gen'l Beauregard, and which of course they expected to hoist in triumph over the ruins. They did not get the ruins and lost the flag, which was evidently sent by the Lincoln government for that purpose. Hurrah for old Sumter! She may yet fall but she dies game, having sent to their long account many of her assailants. The affair of Tuesday night was a very brilliant one.

NORTHERN OPINION.—The "honorable peace" men may read with profit the comments of the New York World and Herald on Lincoln's Letter. It will be seen that they consider Lincoln's measures, the emancipation proclamation, confiscation, &c., as only tending to unite the South against any idea of reconstruction; as showing conclusively that the South would accept of no compromise, because those measures prove what would be in store for them. These Northern people are more sensible than our Southern peace men; they take for the South the view which every sensible patriotic Southern man should take, that Lincoln has erected an impenetrable barrier to reunion.

It seems that the letter of Lincoln is doing us good. It has discouraged the North. It shows them that there is no hope of reunion, or of any peace short of the Independence of the Confederacy. This touches the pocket nerve. Wall street takes to counting the cost and buying up gold to hoard From a premium of 25 per cent. that precious article suddenly jumps up to 34 per cent., and there is serious apprehension of a panic. Our currency on the contrary has greatly improved; its discount is only a little more than one-half of what it was a fortnight ago. Courage, Southrons, things are brighter and brightening. All that is necessary to secure success is union among ourselves, faith and perseverance.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGES IN RALEIGH —We have uniformly endeavored to impress upon our readers the deepest abhorrence of mob law, and the imperative duty of every man to discountenance it and to stand by the Constitution and Laws of the land at all hazards. There can be no other guaranty of public or private rights—no hope of liberty, no assurance of the safety of life or property. The feeling of this community, we are proud to say, entirely accords with this view of the subject. We are a law-abiding people. So indeed has been the whole State; but in some particular localities respect for the Law has been broken down by the incessant reiteration, through an inconsiderate Press and by inconsiderate persons, of lawless opinions. No people are likely to retain their principle of respect for the Law who have it incessantly dinned into their ears that such and such a person ought to be lynched, hanged, silenced, expelled, &c. &c., without judge or jury.

Such has been the case in Raleigh for months past. All sorts of denunciations have been bandied between the newspapers of that city. Their conductors have become bitterly hostile to each other, and have gotten the people of the city and a considerable portion of the State and the Confederacy at loggerheads. They have talked so flippantly of hanging up each other to lamp posts, that the wonder is, not that the city has been disgraced by two mobs, but that nobody was killed or hanged by them. Fortunately they have escaped such a tragedy as yet, but how long they may hope for exemption it may not be easy to say, unless the newspapers there moderate their tone towards each other and exhibit some small degree of respect for Law and Order and common decency.

Perhaps, however, the public may be less inclined to read our lecture than to see the accounts of the mobs which destroyed two printing offices, the Standard office partially, the State Journal completely, as a slip from the editor of that paper says.

We learn verbally that on Wednesday night last a bitter altercation occurred some where near the depot, between a portion of Benning's Georgia Brigade, which was passing through the city towards Tennessee, and a number of Raleigh friends of Mr. Holden; that this was near coming to blows, but resulted in one of the Regiments of the Georgians, or a considerable portion of it, proceeding to the Standard office, entering it, throwing the type into *pi*, on the floor of the office and into the street, and scattering papers &c. in every direction. It is supposed that there was a guard around the office, who hastened to the Governor's to give the alarm. The Governor soon appeared, and at his bidding the work of destruction instantly ceased. He addressed the mob in earnest and angry terms, telling them, that though he did not approve of Mr. Holden's course, he would not allow the law to be violated; that if he had had an hour's notice he would have taken steps to prevent the outrage, (meaning, it is supposed, that he would have ordered up the North Carolina troops in and around the city.) The Georgians then, say about 11 o'clock, returned to their rendezvous, and the trouble was over for the night, comparatively few people in the city being aware that anything unusual had occurred

The Raleigh Progress gives some other particulars. We would publish its whole statement, and that of the State Journal, but that they are so full of bitterness and malignity. We copy such portions as seem free from those traits.

"The mob, (says the Progress,) were armed and carried torches. Some of the officers went to Mr. Holden's house and enquired for that gentleman. He appeared and invited them in, but after assuring themselves they had found his residence they withdrew and soon the attack was made on the office by the armed men. The men did not seem to be excited or to manifest any passion, but went to gutting the office as they would have commenced the performance of any ordinary camp duty, all the movements being seemingly directed and carried on by officers. * * There was a Colonel, a Major and several officers of lower rank present. * * Every officer engaged in it should be cashiered and the men should be punished. Neither the building or the power press were injured, and Mr. Holden expects to resume the publication of his paper in a few days.

"The Governor addressed them in eloquent and effective terms. He told them in substance that he regretted to see such brave men engaged in so disreputable a work—in a proceeding fraught with dishonor to themselves and disaster to the cause for which they had nobly risked their lives upon many a hard fought field; that it pained him to know that a blow had been struck at the dearest rights of the private citizen—rights purchased by the richest blood of their patriotic fathers, and in the defence of which every man among them should be ready to lay down his life; that, although he differed from the Editor of the Standard, it was his duty to extend to that gentleman the fullest protection of the law, until an act of treason was committed, and that as the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, he would defend him, as he would every other citizen of the State, at any hazard and to the fullest extent of his ability; that they might rest assured he would be the first to punish treason as he would be the last to infringe upon the liberty of the press, or any other right secured by the Constitution of his country, &c. * * *

"Some one, apparently an officer and their leader, assured him that no further violence should be perpetrated, when, having given three hearty cheers for Gov. Vance, they marched to their camp."

Of the mob on Thursday morning the Progress says:

"At an early hour the news spread and many citizens visited the Standard office to see the wreck. People talked in an excited manner and much bad blood was visible. * * Between 7 and 8 o'clock, before many of the citizens had come on the streets, the town bell was rung, a hundred or two citizens were assembled at the market place, and another lawless and disgraceful event is added to the affair of the night previous. The mob entered the State Journal office and in 15 minutes the establishment is gutted, the type thrown in the street and about the building, furniture broken up, books and papers thrown around and other damage done. This we regret more than the other, because it was done by citizens, but it must be confessed that it was only carrying out the teachings of the Journal and Register, and but for the opportune arrival of Gov. Vance, who addressed the crowd and begged them to disperse, the Raleigh Register would have shared the fate of the Standard and Journal. * *

"Gov. Vance addressed this crowd in front of the office, implored them to disperse, and, after cheering for his Excellency and for Mr. Holden, they did disperse, and soon all became quiet."

It is passing strange that after two such outrages the Progress should be willing to see more of a kindred sort. See the following paragraph:—

"These things are disgraceful to the city, disgraceful to the State and damaging to the Confederacy, and a repetition of the violence of Wednesday night and the mob of Thursday morning would cause the people to turn out and tear up their own Railroads to prevent the passage of troops through the State. If the government will respect and protect North Carolina she will do her whole duty, but if soldiers from other States are to be sent here to destroy private property and raise mobs among our own citizens, the effect will be most disastrous upon the cause of the Confederacy."

Now did ever mortal man dream that the government sent these troops to Raleigh to destroy the Standard office? The idea would be very ridiculous if it were not calculated to lead to further mischief and lawlessness. The troops were passing through Raleigh and were, we suppose, waiting there for cars or food. The government is doubtless as innocent of the outrages as the child unborn. If it has any credit for common sense, and we think it entitled to claim that quality, it will deplore the act as one of the worst that could have happened. The *interest* of the government, like that of the people, is opposed to anything of the sort. It is not the least singular part of the matter, that immediately after the Progress's recommendation to the mob (for it amounts to that) to tear up the railroad, it says:—

"We hope that sufficient has been done to satisfy the advocates of mob law in North Carolina, and we do most sincerely trust that that portion of the press and pulpit that have been laboring to inaugurate these things will cease their reckless, lawless teachings."

With more of the same good sort—and of the other sort.

The Editors of the Standard and State Journal have published Cards. The former expects to resume the issue of the Standard in a few days. The latter says it will take several weeks to get his office in order again, but that he hopes to resume his publication in a couple of weeks. He says that the number engaged in the citizens' mob did not exceed twenty —most of them boys.

If we could hope to have any influence with the conductors of the Press at Raleigh, we would implore them to make what is past the subject of cool reflection, not leading to increased bitterness, more mobs, and perhaps bloodshed, but to moderation and domestic peace and quiet. They will raise themselves immeasurably in the estimation of the whole people, and vastly promote their own peace of mind, if they will bury the past and "turn over a new leaf." This suggestion is disinterested.

We are glad to learn by letters from Raleigh that steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators of the above outrages. An application has probably been made by the Governor to the War Department in regard to the Georgians. And the parties in Raleigh engaged in the mob of Thursday morning have, we learn, been arrested and will be indicted.

GOV. VANCE.—It is strange to see the Charlotte Bulletin abusing Gov. Vance and the Raleigh Progress defending him. The Bulletin is, we believe, for we never see it, a furious war paper, and the Progress a believer in the peace meetings, so-called. Gov. Vance is as firm and consistent an advocate of the war till we secure independence and eternal separation, as he is an opponent of the peace party and their injudicious meetings, which tend only to the extension and protraction of the war. One can imagine several reasons, which need not be specified, why the Progress should praise the Governor; but it is not so easy to understand why a professed advocate of the war and of independence should abuse him. It may find itself ere long acting with the remnant of the "peace party," for we are happy to say that we learn from various quarters that that party is growing small by degrees—gradually dying out in fact.

Gov. Vance needs no defence. His acts and his public papers speak for themselves, as they speak, trumpet-tongued, for his country and its cause.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—It is pleasant to hear, as we do upon reliable authority, that Robert N. Fairley, Esq. of Richmond county, N. C., is and has been selling to the needy families of soldiers in his neighborhood, Bacon at 15 cents a pound and Corn at $1 a bushel, preferring these prices to $2 a pound for Bacon and $6 a bushel for Corn in this market. All honor to him, and to all like him! Verily, they will have their reward!

There are doubtless others who pursue the same wise and liberal course. Their names should be known, for the sake of the example in these extortionate times.

EXPLANATORY.—Happening to be short of printing paper this week, we had to fall back for a part of our weekly edition upon a ream or two of fair white paper which we had on hand for printing pamphlets, handbills, &c. The paper that Mr. Murphy now makes for us is beautiful in comparison with that upon which most of our exchanges are printed, but it looks so dark —almost black—by the side of this pamphlet paper, that we feel it right to make this explanation, lest those into whose hands it may happen to fall should be led to expect any more of the same sort. They must be satisfied, as we are, with the comparatively dark article.

We are indebted to Sergeant Stephens, C. S. A., for the latest copy he could find of the Index, a Southern paper published in London. It is beautifully printed, its appearance being refreshing to a Confederate printer. The price in London is 6d. (12 cents,) in Richmond $1 each.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the 1st N. C. Hospital in Charleston, 28th August, of a wound received at Battery Wagner on the 26th, Sergt John W. Robinson, of Co. A, 61st Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations received by Miss M A Buie for relief of soldiers at Charleston:

Amount reported in Observer of 7th,	$3042
Received since, from Mrs A L Smith $10, R K Bryan $10, A McLean, Mayor, proceeds of old camp kettles, &c, $50, Mrs Jonathan Evans $10,	80
Total amount cash,	$3122
Remitted to Walker Meares, to pay for Brandy, $500, Mrs E J Lilly, Treas'r, $150, bill for glass for soldiers $5, cash to be paid over or expended for soldiers $2467,	$3122

Donations in kind since last publication: P Taylor, 10 prs socks valued at $15; James Martine, large tin bucket for honey, tin grater, pepper box; Thos Owen, demijohn blackberry wine.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Having procured a supply of yarn, the President of the High School Knitting Society *exhorts* and *entreats* the members of said Society to resume their labors in behalf of our brave defenders. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday 16th, at 4 P. M., at the residence of Mr. W. N. Tillinghast. A full attendance is *earnestly* requested.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Gentlemen: My attention has been called to the fact that at a late meeting of the citizens of Moore county a resolution was passed complimenting me for my patriotic course in declining the office of Chief Tithingman for the State of North Carolina. The public can have but little interest in the reasons which influenced me, but I desire to say through your paper, that in declining the office I was influenced by no considerations either of the constitutionality or expediency of the law. Resp'y, yours,

1tpd] J. DEVEREUX.

A Victory in Tennessee—Capture of several hundred Yankees —LYNCHBURG, Sept. 10.—On Tuesday morning a fight occurred at Telford's, a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, 83 miles from Bristol and 93 from Knoxville. The enemy was driven back 6 miles, to Limestone. There our forces came up with them, and after a short engagement captured several hundred yankees and about one hundred East Tennessee tories, who had gotten into a block-house, from which they were delivering a pretty heavy fire on our troops. 255 of the prisoners arrived here this evening.

Our casualties were slight. The loss of the enemy is not known, as their dead and wounded were carried off to the rear in a train on the railroad —*Richm'd Dispatch.*

From Charleston.—We have nothing new from Charleston beyond the fact, gathered from the War Department, that the Yankees are engaged in throwing up the waste dirt against Fort Wagner, and are establishing new batteries in its proximity, with the intention of planting some of their heaviest guns for the purpose of shelling Charleston Fort Gregg and Cummings Point have been occupied by the enemy, and guns planted, whose shots, it is supposed, will reach the battery on the verge of the city.

We cannot repress the remark that we believe the fury of the bombardment, like a terrific thunder storm, that has passed over, has been wasted, and that henceforth the attack will, like a storm, abate its fury, and finally die out and be succeeded by a calm. We abide the issue, but we hope for the result.

Richmond Examiner.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—Nothing of interest occurred here to-day. There has been no firing.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris' Island. The enemy did not fire a gun The Monitors and Ironsides are anchored off Morris' Island, apparently receiving ammunition. No firing this morning

From Tennessee.—The reports from Tennessee are conflicting as regards the movements of Gens. Burnside and Buckner in one quarter, and Bragg and Rosecrans in the other. The Confederacy will hear thunder from that region shortly. Let them await it patiently —*R. Ex'r.*

Exchange of Prisoners.—Another Flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point on Monday evening, with six hundred and eighty *convalescent* prisoners of war. It is a remarkable fact that since the battle of Gettysburg not a single Confederate soldier fit for duty has been delivered at City Point by the Yankee Commissioner, or his Government. The Yankees seem to hold on to our men until they cannot be used against them, and then send them home.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

King Cotton —The London correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The harvest continues good, but the cotton prospect is bad. It could scarcely be worse. Cotton will not come from anywhere, no matter how much it is wanted. India and Egypt do not increase the product even at the high prices. They will do nothing at low prices. What England wants is plenty of cotton at sixpence a pound. What can she do with a quarter supply at double or treble price? It will not do, and Lancashire and the whole great cotton interest *stand on the brink of ruin.* Two years experience go to prove that *America alone can supply the world with cotton.*"

A True Man —A writer in the Wilmington Journal says:—

All your readers are conversant with the particulars of the capture of the Maple Leaf by the Confederate officers confined aboard. It was considered marvellous for our officers to accomplish this daring feat, and it was indeed a praiseworthy action, yet the poor old man, bowed down with age and poverty, who perilled his life to feed them, while concealed in the swamps of Currituck, and to prevent their escapture by the Federal Cavalry, deserved far more praise than they. It happened thus: After the Steamer was captured, the captors steered her for the nearest land, and in so doing, they reached the mainland of North Carolina, in Currituck county.

This section of our country, as is well known, is within the enemy's lines—necessarily therefore they were compelled to secrete themselves by day, and depend upon the citizens' hospitality to feed and their loyalty to guide them thro' the country. A few days after their escape, a squad of Federal cavalry in scouring the country to arrest them, came upon the subject of this notice—Dempsey Kight by name—in the highway. A small tin bucket, which the old fisherman was carrying in his hand, attracted their attention. They halted and asked him if he had not been feeding the escaped rebel officers. Too proud to utter a falsehood, he unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. Whereupon they demanded of him to reveal the place of their concealment, and with threats and blows sought to wrest it from him. But the principle of honor was too strong in the old man's bosom, and to all their importunities he yielded not—their brutality he could not resist. They swore they would have the secret or that he should die. With this intention they hurried him aboard a gunboat and again tendered him the alternatives of death or of compliance with their wishes. He answered that he was convinced that they intended to hang him, but that he was resolved to die before he "would tell where these officers were." Immediately they suspended him by the neck until life was nearly extinct. They then cut him down, and after reviving him, they repeated the same question and received the same answer. Again his body hung in the air—and when his life was far more spent than before—they again unloosed the halter, receiving as before the same firm denial. Exasperated to fury, they told him that this was his only chance and that they would not cut him down again. Sustained in this hour of sore trial by his sense of honor, which was stronger than his fear of death, the old man replied, that convinced as he was of his approaching end, yet he deemed death preferable to dishonor, and that he was ready to meet his fate. Again and for the third time his aged frame quivered in the agonies of death, and when he had ceased to struggle they once more released him. Applying powerful stimulants they succeeded in restoring him, when with a determination worthy of the elder Brutus, he drew forth a knife and attempted, by cutting his own throat, to free himself of his persecutors. By violence they forced his knife from him, when by a mighty effort he dashed the fiends aside and plunged into the boiling surf to drown himself. With boat hooks they fished him up and baffled by his unyielding will, they permitted him to go ashore. This is a true statement of this infamous transaction. Dempsey Kight still lives and plies his humble calling as a fisherman, and that he is one of God's noblemen, none will gainsay.

Charleston Harbor during the last fight at Wagner.—It is almost impossible to describe the terrible beauty of the scene in Charleston harbor as witnessed on Saturday night from the city. From Moultrie almost to Secessionville, a whole semicircle of the horizon was lit up by the incessant flashes from cannon and shell. As peal on peal of artillery rolled across the waters one could scarcely resist the belief that not less than a thousand great guns were in action. It was a grand chorus of hell, in which Moloch might have assisted and over which Satan might have presided. All this went on beneath a waning September moon, which, with its warm Southern light, mellowed by a somewhat misty atmosphere, brought out softly, yet distinctly, the most distant outlines of the harbor.—*Chas. Mercury.*

The Evacuation of Morris Island.—Thus ends the defence of Morris Island. The issue has been foreseen since the enemy's first success on the 10th of July. The defence of the Island has been prolonged far beyond what was deemed possible at first, and the brave garrisons who have held it deserve the admiration of their countrymen.

The aggregate of casualties in the struggle for the Island have been on our side about 700—killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated at about 6,000. The successful evacuation, after the glorious defence of 48 days, is, under all the circumstances, a most gratifying military event.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, in this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Alfred A. Watson, the Rev. ANGELO A. BENTON, of Christ Church, Rockfish, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late William L. Hall.

In Wadesboro', August 26th, by the Rev. C. T. Bland, Colonel R. T. BENNETT, 14th N. C. T., to Miss KATE, daughter of Augustine Shepherd.

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will resume the duties of her School in Arch St., on Thursday the 1st day of Oct. 1863.

Sept. 12 68-4t

STRAY MULE.

THERE is a Stray Mule at Fair Haven, Moore county. Prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Sept. 9. 62-6tpd

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of B. J. Jordan & Co., in the manufacture of Pig Iron, is dissolved by agreement.

B. J. JORDAN.
ROBT. PATON.

Deep River Iron Works, Chatham, Sept. 10. 62-3pd

"AN HONORABLE PEACE."

There are some men in Georgia who are ever ready to grasp at any little catch-penny prejudices of the time, and use it in order to cheat unsuspecting and ignorant people out of their votes. In some portions of the State we hear of candidates running and claiming the suffrages of the electors on the ground that they are in favor of an "honorable peace." Well, is there a man, woman, child, or even negro, in this broad Confederacy who is *not* in favor of the same thing? If there is, he must be a very odd specimen of humanity. All, from the President down to the humblest individual in the land, would gladly hail the prospect of such an event.

Now, we insist that all such men come out and deal fairly with the people. Let them say what they mean by "an honorable peace"—how our government is to inaugurate measures, with honor to itself, for the obtainment of such a result—and what *terms* of closing the war they would consider "honorable." It is very well for candidates to talk about such a thing, and make capital among ignorant people by saying that they are in favor of it, but how do they expect to accomplish it? Let them give us the whole process, with details, and then we can judge whether they really have some recipe for peace which nobody else has thought of, or are simply gulling the people with claptrap.

We here warn the people against these men. They are either impostors, or traitors to the cause of independence; or else they are too ignorant to comprehend the real condition of the country and the object for which we are fighting. In neither event are they worthy to be trusted with office, in the Legislature or elsewhere.

Lincoln, in his recent letter to the Springfield meeting, lays down the only terms on which peace can be obtained by action on our part, and that the North will sustain him is unquestionable —at least for a time to come. They are as follows: 1st. That we yield to the Yankees as conquerors; and secondly, that we agree to disband our army and return to the Federal Union—in other words, that we consent to "reconstruction" and fellowship with a brutal race, who have desolated our country with fire and sword, drenched the land with the blood of our best people, committed every species of diabolical outrage upon inoffending women and children, and absolutely brought the Christian world to shudder by their barbarities and crimes against us. Are these men in favor of bringing this deep degradation upon their countrymen? If they are not, then they are hoodwinking the people by promises of results which they know to be impossible.

We are as much in favor of peace as any true Southerner can be, but we tell our countrymen that there is no "honorable peace" left for us, except that which we shall carve out with the *sword.* The sooner they make up their minds to this solemn truth, the sooner shall we have peace on the only terms that are honorable—complete independence of the Yankee race. Then, let them spurn from them these holders out of false hopes, which are only doomed to disappointment, though they may be made to answer the present selfish and sinister purpose. They are not to be trusted. There is no way in which these men can promote the cause of honorable peace, that any other good citizen cannot and will not do it. The President has announced, over and over again, in his messages to Congress, his anxiety for a close of the war, and a willingness to close it the very first moment the enemy shall render it unnecessary for us to defend ourselves. In this he is backed by Congress and the whole nation. Peace with reconstruction can only be obtained by ingloriously laying down our arms and submitting to be ruled by a people, who, besides their tyranny, would confiscate every negro and acre of land in the South to pay the expenses of the war, thus reducing our people to beggary and ruin. Is there a man in Georgia who is willing to give a vote for such a consummation?—*Savannah Repub.*

DIED,

In this town, on the night of the 10th inst., JAMES A., only son of James and Barbara A. Carter, aged 11 months and 12 days.

In Moore county, Sunday morning, 30th ult., of sore throat, ELLA VIRGINIA, daughter of Eli B. and Nancy Seawell, aged 2 years and 26 days.

As a sweet and gentle flower,
Bloomed our Ella day by day,
Till at length the angels found her,
And took our little pet away.

Then weep not, mother, brothers, sister,
Father, soothe thine anxious brow,
Too pure for earth she left for heaven,
For Ella's with the angels now.

In Montgomery, Ala., Aug 14, Mr. WM. McCLANE, aged 46 years, formerly of Egypt, Chatham county, N. C., where he was for a number of years in charge of the Egypt Coal Mines.

In Harnett county, Sept'r 9th, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, son of D. and C. Hawley, aged two years and one month. Presbyterian please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 50 to 1 75. Lard 1 75.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 1 25.
Butter 1 75 to 2 00.
Coffee $5 at retail.
Cotton—50 to 55.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $15 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 25 wholesale, 1 50 retail.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $62 50; Super $60 00.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 6 30 pr bu. Wheat 9 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75 to $1.
Leather—Upper $6 50 per lb., Sole $6.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20-00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—$12 per gallon.
Nails—$150 per keg, retailing at $2 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 1 50.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by H. L. PEMBERTON.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of Thomas Waddill, deceased, will offer for sale,

On Thursday the 1st of October next,

At the FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

All the Household & Kitchen Furniture

Belonging to said Estate. The articles consist of Beds, Blankets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Plates, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Horse and Carriage; 1 one Horse Wagon, Cows and Hogs.

Terms at Sale. W. McL. McKAY, Ex'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1863. 62ts

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am authorized and prepared to pay owners for the services of their slaves, during the month of August, on the fortifications near this place.

I may generally be seen, *between the hours of* 1 and 4 P. M., in my room at Mrs. Hart's, on Hay street, nearly opposite to the Marble Works.

WM. A. OSBORNE,
Lt. C. S. Artillery, Acting Engineer.

Cast Steel, Buggy, Horse and Harness, AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 17th inst., I shall sell at Auction:

300 lbs Cast Steel;
One Horse, Buggy and Harness;
2 Rockaways;
1 36 inch Smith's Bellows, nearly new;
2 Ploughs;
1 Beam and Peas, 500 lbs;
1 large Vise;
Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins;
1 Saddle, nearly new.

AND

One young NEGRO WOMAN will be hired for balance of the year; a good cook and washer.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Sept. 12. 1t

Bank Stock at Auction.

AT the Market House on Friday, the 18th inst., I shall sell at Auction:

8 Shares Capital Stock Bank of N. C.
12 do do do B. C. Fear.
19 do do do B. Fayetteville.
26 do do do Bank Clarendon.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Sept. 9. 62-2t

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1863, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late James A. J. Bradford. Persons indebted to my intestate must make payment to me. Those having claims against his estate must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Sept. 12, 1863.

FURTHER NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 3d of October, at my store in Fayetteville, I will sell sundry articles of personal property belonging to the late James A. J. Bradford. Among them is a fine Gold Watch, an excellent Clock of a rare kind, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, choice Books and other valuable articles Also, $2000 in Confederate 8 per cent Bonds. Terms: Six month's credit.

PETER P. JOHNSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 12, 1863. 63-2t

Presbyterian copy twice.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863

IT is ordered by the Court, that Archibald McLean, Joseph Arey, Alfred A. McKethan, David McNeill, George W. Williams, H. L. Myrover, Alexander Johnson, Jr. and Jos A. Worth, be appointed a committee to make such arrangements as will furnish this town and county with provisions and all the necessaries of life at more moderate prices than they are usually selling at in the market.

From the Minutes. J. T. WARDEN, Clk.

The above named Commissioners will meet at the Bank of Cape Fear on Tuesday afternoon the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

Sept. 12. 1t

A SCHOOL

OF the highest order will be opened at McInnis's Bridge, Marion District, S. C., under the supervision of Mr. John C. Sutherland, on Monday the 14th inst. This School will embrace many advantages—its location being noted for its healthfulness as well as the intelligence and moral tone of the surrounding society; and as to the Principal nothing need be said as an encomium upon his qualifications as an efficient instructor and correct disciplinarian—and possessing from many years of experience, a wide spread reputation as one of the very best of Teachers.

Board can be had at $20 per month and Tuition at $16, $20 and $24 per session of five months. Address

M. McRAE, Sec'y,

McInnis's Bridge P. O., Marion District, S. C.

Sept. 10, 1863. 63-1m

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors for Sampson county having completed the valuation of property and assessment of Taxes, the list will remain open, for examination for fifteen days from this day. During that time I will attend at my office in the town of Clinton, to hear all complaints and determine all appeals that tax payers may make, which will be conclusive and final.

Tax payers are requested to notify the Assessors of any deliquents they may know of.

J. B. BEAMAN,
Collector for Sampson county.

Sept. 10, 1863. 63-4t

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—I am pleased to inform you that Mr. J. H. Leak has been here and says that he did not make the remarks which I charged him with; that he left his wagon 9 miles from town and went home on the stage, that two men whom he does not know overtook his wagon and went on with it; and that they passed themselves as him, and did tell the extravagant stories imputed to him. He says he will use his best efforts to find out who they were and report to me. He further says that he has the reputation at home of being a gentleman, and hopes to be able to retain that name. He does not complain of the plain course I took in placing myself right.

JOS. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1863.

Spun Cotton Exchanged for Lard.

WE will give Spun Cotton in part payment for LARD delivered at our Factory on Person St.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

LARD OIL.—A very fine article, for sale at our Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

BAR AND TOILET SOAP.—For sale at our Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1863. 63-6m

Hands Wanted,

TO work on the Boats of the Navigation Company. Wages $2 per day and board. Apply immediately to W. N TILLINGHAST, Ag't C. F. N. Co.

Sept. 9. 63tf

WOOD WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery at their residences on Hay Mount of FIFTY CORDS of WOOD, chiefly Pine. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 14.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND in Robeson county, containing 160½ acres, located in five miles of the W. C. & R. R. R. it is well adapted to the growth of corn, peas, cotton, &c., and is also good turpentine land. Any one can see the land by calling on Wm. McLean, near Alfordsville, Robeson county, N. C. For terms apply to myself at Fort Fisher, N. C.

ISAAC T. McLEAN,
Co. C, 1st N. C. Battalion Heavy Artillery.

Sept. 8. 63*3tpd

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having at August Term, 1863, of Sampson County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David A. Bizzell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said Estate will please make immediate payment.

ROBINSON WARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 1. 63*6tpd

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers will attend on Thursday 17th inst., at the Court House in Lumberton, for the purpose of examining Teachers. Those desiring certificates would do well to attend at said time and place, as they may not have an opportunity for some time afterwards.

NEILL McNEILL, Ch'm'n, &c.

Sept. 3. 63*2t

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY information concerning Enoch E. Newton, Co. K, 28th Regiment North Carolina Troops, whether dead or alive, would be thankfully received from any person. He is about six feet high, black hair and eyes, has a scar on his right hand and leg caused by a burn. The last certain news from him the company was charging a battery near Chancellorsville, Virginia. Address

GEORGE NEWTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 14. 63-6tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as Executor of the late G. S. Rollins, hereby gives notice to all indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, or the claims against them will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

P. P. ROLLINS.

Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1863. 63*3tpd

Mount Vernon Female Seminary,

At Mt. Vernon Mineral Springs, Chatham County.

1st Session to commence 28th Sept.

TERMS:

Higher E. g. Branches per session of 20 weeks,	$20 00
Academic Class,	25 00
Primary Class,	18 00
Music and Painting, each,	80 00
Latin, French and Drawing, each,	12 50
Board,	200 00
School Room expenses,	1 00

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C HOOPER, }

Applications for pupils may be addressed to me at Fayetteville. T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 8 62tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A LADY who can teach all the English branches, Music, &c., to teach in my family.

W. A ATKINSON.

Elizabethtown, Sept. 9. 63-9t-4t*pd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned with D. S Morrison and J. T. Pope (Assessors) will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes due and unpaid on the 1st of October next, and for the purpose of receiving returns from all persons who are required under the Tax Act to make returns quarterly of their gross amount of sales, and for other business relating to the assessment and collection of Taxes, as follows:

At Regan's, Thursday, Oct. 8th, 1863.
At St. Paul's, Friday, Oct. 9th.
At Lumber Bridge, Saturday, Oct. 10th.
At Randalsville, Monday, Oct. 12th.
At Col P. P. Smith's, Tuesday, Oct. 13th.
At Alfordsville, Wednesday, 14th.
At Thompson's, Thursday, 15th.
At White House, Friday, 16th.
At Sterling's Mills, Saturday, 17th.
At Sealey's, Monday, 19th.
At Back Swamp, Tuesday, 20th.
At Lumberton, Wednesday, 21st.
At Wishart's, Thursday, 22d.

Punctual attention is expected. All persons who shall fail or neglect to pay as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay *ten per cent* additional on the amount thereof. The Lists will remain in the possession of J. T. Pope, near Lumberton, for examination, and all appeals or complaints (if any) shall be heard in Lumberton, on Monday and Tuesday of the Superior Court of Robeson.

ALEX. McMILLAN, Dist. Collector.

Sept. 7, 1863. 62 1t*2t

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Assessors of the Confederate Tax for Robeson County, will meet the people of the different Captains' Districts for the purpose of assessing the Tithes of the following Crops, viz: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Irish Potatoes, and Wool, on the following days, viz:—

Lumberton, on	Thursday,	1st day of	October, 1863
Wishart's,	Friday,	2d "	" "
Howelsville,	Saturday,	3d "	" "
St. Paul's,	Monday,	5th "	" "
Lumber Bridge,	Tuesday,	6th "	" "
Randalsville,	Wednesday,	7th "	" "
Smith's	Thursday,	8th "	" "
Alfordsville,	Friday,	9th "	" "
Thompson's,	Saturday,	10th "	" "
White House,	Monday,	12th "	" "
Sterling's Mills,	Tuesday,	13th "	" "
Sealy's,	Wednesday,	14th "	" "
Back Swamp,	Thursday,	15th "	" "
Burnt Swamp,	Friday,	16th "	" "

All persons in the different Districts are earnestly requested to attend.

J. T. POPE,
D. S. MORRISON, } Assessors.

Sept. 7, 1863. 62-3t

NOTICE.

THE chairman of each Captains' District will report to me in Lumberton. Saturday the 19th Sept., of the number and names of each indigent family in their respective Districts in Robeson county, and appear in person, as there is business of importance to transact. I want to pay the 3d instalment on that day.

W. J. BROWN,
Commissioner of Robeson county.

Sept. 8. 62-3tpd

LOST.

IN Fayetteville, on Friday last, two CERTIFICATES issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depos'y, one for $1000, dated 22d April 1863, No. 225, in favor of Thos. Underwood. The other for $1500, dated 3d July 1863, No. 237, in favor of G. R. Williams, with his indorsement on the back of it.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM THE 59th N. C. TROOPS.

ANSONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 24, 1863.

Through the kindness of my gallant and esteemed superiors I have been permitted to visit the homestead to rusticate for a few days. And I regret to say that some busy souls have ruthlessly circulated to the prejudice of our Reg't a lying report, among our friends at home. Yes, report says that "the 59th behaved badly in the face of the enemy, and worse still, that an inferior force of the vandals caused a perfect stampede, and that the Reg't ran over Gen. Ewell's wagon train on the South mountain," &c. &c. Now, Messrs. Editors, let us weigh these reports, and see what they are composed of. If this report was an army tale we would know how to handle it, but it is one of the home fabrications, and I being at home and there and then for the first time hearing the news of our Reg't running on any and every occasion, have concluded to offer a feeble resistance to its progress.

I am a *member of* Co A, 59th, and feel *proud* of it, and will ask those who wish to slander our battle field reputation to follow us and see where we left any battle field without orders. On the 1st July we marched into Penn., and when Gen. Ewell's train started back to the rear, it had to travel a small country road that led into a large turnpike. This road was a very rough pass over the mountain. Our Reg't was ordered to accompany the train as a guard, and we found it almost impossible to travel alongside of the train; we marched in as good order as possible for defence, and had got about five miles when Col. Ferebee received orders to right about and march back to Fairfield, the order stating that the train was in no danger. So we endeavored to go back but found it impossible to march in a contrary direction to the movements of the train, and failed to wait for the train to pass by; during this time Gen. Jones came up and ordered our Reg't on as a guard, and as best we could we wended our way along side of the train; but by this time the mantle of night had spread its folds over the mountain top, making it impossible for a cavalry reg't to march in any form for defence. Between 10 and 12 at night we heard several reports of cannon, ahead of us, and as we neared the regular turnpike we heard that the enemy had attacked the train with cavalry and artillery. Col. Ferebee being at the head of the column first found out that the enemy had attacked the train, and raised a yell for the 59th to come forward and crush the ambuscaded adversary. I was near by and passed the order down the lines, and to my certain knowledge every man of the 59th that could, responded to the call by passing the wagon train, over the rocks, &c. Some of the boys trying to pass the train had their horses killed by the wagons. We went to the large road and found the enemy very strong and in good position. We dismounted, gave up our horses, and went down the road to fight on foot; for 2½ hours we fought 10 to 1, and the enemy never did gain one inch, until we had exhausted every cartridge. Then they charged over us and cut down a few wagons, but Col. Ferebee with only a squad charged on the dense column and made them desist from their destructive career, and thereby relieved the train.

Among the prisoners captured was a correspondent of the New York Herald, a very intelligent man. The Adjutant, in making the report to the General of the fight, asked this man what force did we fight, and he said put it down at least 5000 cavalry and 10 pieces artillery. Now Gen. Jones, who saw it all and knows well who fought, did not say that the 59th ran from this force *even*, but he bestowed the highest compliments on our Colonel and Regiment, for the very stubborn resistance that we gave them. And, friends, the report itself bears on its very face a degree of absurdity. In the first place, that a N. C. Reg't *ran*, something unknown in the history of N. C. soldiery, and in the second place, that the 59th cavalry, the Reg't that fought and whipped the gun boats on Black Water with D. B. shot guns, and had many engagements with the enemy there for which we received many compliments from the Gen'l Comd'g that department,—Yes the Reg't that Gen. Hill sent to Washington, N. C. to press the enemy into the place and hold them there until his command reached that place, and be assured that the 59th stood firm as a rock under a heavy cannonading for 24 hours. We marched from the Eastern shore of N. C. to Culpeper C. H., Va., recruited our stock but a few days, and marched on until we got to Middleburg, where we were met by the enemy. The 59th was called upon to charge through the town in the night, it was well known that the enemy had possession of the place, and I did not see or hear of anybody in the 59th running, but it went through town and yankees with a perfect rush, and for five successive days we fought infantry and cavalry at Middleburg and Upperville. At those places our Brigade and reg't suffered heavily. Our reg't lost about 180 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and I am sure that it was because our Brigade and reg't was sticking right square up to such superior numbers that made our loss so great. The yankees say themselves that one squadron of the 59th, while dismounted, fighting on foot, shot all their ammunition away and took rocks and threw at them with telling effect. We have been put through since we left N. C. No regiment has behaved better than ours, and it is strange that N. C. regiments can't get justice; they do the fighting and are slandered for it.

While these events were transpiring in Maryland and Pennsylvania, Capt. Johnson of the 59th, who was wounded at the fight of Upperville on the 21st June and left with orders when he recovered to take charge of the forces detailed to defend Ashby's Gap, a pass in the Blue Ridge, also encountered the enemy on the 12th July. The contest took place near a village called Paris, at the foot of the mountain, and is thus described by an eye-witness. "On Sunday the 12th July at 10 o'clock A. M., a column of the enemy's cavalry, numbering more than 400 was seen briskly advancing. The force at the Gap did not exceed 60 effective men. A fearful disparity in numbers. They were however placed in position, 30 as sharp-shooters dismounted, and 28 mounted prepared for a charge. When the enemy came within full view of Capt. Johnson and the squad who were mounted, they raised a fiendish yell and began a furious charge; on went the dashing column. There on the top of the mountain stood the small band of 28 men which seemed but a speck before the long dark column of the enemy. But they stood calm and firm until the enemy had approached within a hundred yards, when they opened a telling volley upon the advancing foe, at the same time the word charge! charge!! rang out in clear and distinct tones. Simultaneous with this the sharp-shooters poured upon the enemy a deadly fire. The suspense of the villagers was intense, they were expecting to see the intrepid squad overrun by vastly superior numbers, but the courage evinced by the defender abashed a proud and defiant foe.

The struggle was short and desperate. The enemy soon wavered and fell back in wild confusion.

The enemy lost 7 killed, 15 wounded, and 7 prisoners captured. Nobody hurt on our side; a signal exhibition of Divine goodness, which was doubtless given in answer to prayer. 30 minutes before the engagement commenced Capt. Johnson, who led the charge and who like the lamented Jackson is a strong believer in the efficacy of prayer, ordered all heads to be uncovered while he stood in front of the little band, and with hands uplifted implored the help of God. I felt, said one of the soldiers, that I should be killed in the fight, but after prayer I felt calm and secure.

The citizens who witnessed the fight pronounce it the best fight ever made on the Gap. They addressed a letter to the Commanding General in which they highly complimented the skill and gallantry of the Commander. The Commanding General issued the following order which was read before the Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS ROBERTSON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 33

The Commanding General takes his first opportunity to express his appreciation of the services of Capt. L. A. Johnson of the 59th Reg't N. C. T., and a portion of his command, in their gallant defence of Ashby's Gap, on the 12th of July, when but for the desertion of a few who basely fled and could not be found during the engagement, the Gap would doubtless have been held.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON.
P. HAXHALL, A. A. G.

The force that Capt. Johnson had at the Gap and acted so nobly was of the 59th and 63d N. C. Regts.

We will leave the subject of our *running* with the people. I have given a correct account in regard to our Reg'ts standing, &c., and I *should* be as well advised of its acts as any one, for I have been in every engagement up to the 4th July last that the Reg't has been in, and I can safely say that when the 59th leaves the battle field no other Reg't is there, and if these croaking individuals who circulate these false reports will go with us they will employ their time more profitably and better serve their country. I beg to be excused as I do not pretend to write for papers, but justice demands this of us.

A MEMBER OF Co. A, 59TH N. C. T.

FROM COOKE'S BRIGADE

CAMP 46TH N. C. REG'T, TAYLORSVILLE, VA., September 3, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I desire, through your columns, to inform all who are anxious about Cooke's Brigade, of its whereabouts, movements, condition, &c., and especially the 46th N. C. Reg't.

Cooke's Brigade is made up of the 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th N. C. Troops. All these regiments have been sufficiently tested as to their patriotism and bravery. It is true this Brigade has not appeared on so many battlefields, fronting the enemy, but it has been pulled and hauled about more perhaps than any other in service. It might with propriety be termed the *floating* Brigade. It shared the privations and hardships of the first Maryland campaign, fought the enemy at Sharpsburg (it was then *Walker's* Brigade,) was at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, fell back to Winchester, then to Fredericksburg, where it again met the enemy in hot combat. After the battle at this place, it was ordered to Goldsboro', N. C., then to Holly Shelter above Wilmington, and after remaining here some time repaired to Pocotaligo, S. C., where it encamped a few weeks and then removed to Charleston. Next it was ordered to Wilmington to take up Camp near Topsail Sound, and remained two weeks, and then repaired to Kinston, where it again had a skirmish with the enemy at Gum Swamp. Soon after, it was ordered to Richmond, Va., then to Hanover Junction, Ashland, Seven Pines, South Anna Bridge, &c. At the latter place it again met and drove back the yanks, and then camped awhile at Taylorsville, a little station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, near the bridge across Little River, and between Ashland and Hanover Junction. There is a church at this place also called Taylorsville. The next move the Brigade made, was to Fredericksburg. It reached the latter place on the 1st ult. Here it remained and performed picket duty along the Rappahannock, facing the yankee pickets on the opposite side, till the 28th ult., when it was ordered to march immediately to Taylorsville, the place it had occupied only one month before. Well after so many pleasure rides and fatigueing marches, with various other hardships and privations, we have a stout and brave Brigade yet, though many of our messmates have filled a soldier's grave, some on the field of battle, and in camps, while others breathed their last in the Hospital.

Gen. Cooke being well disciplined in the art of war, takes a pride in giving instructions to his Brigade, by mustering it on the field once every day, except Sundays and other important days. He sometimes tests the military skill of the officers and men, by requiring two regiments to manœuvre on the field at the same time, judges being appointed to decide impartially. The other day the 15th, Col. McRae commanding, and the 27th, Col. Gilmore commanding, were tested; the 15th was considered the better of the two.

The 46th, Col. Hall's, and the 48th, Col. Hill's, regiment, will oppose each other on the field, in a few days. We were ordered here from Fredericksburg, to repel an expected raid up the South Anna River, to destroy the bridge, but everything seems quiet since we came. We are building breastworks near the bridge to receive the yanks if they come.

Yours, &c. Co. F, 46TH N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NORTH CAROLINA, September 2d, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. Vance: Dear Sir:—Your position excites attention and commands respect. Your personal influence is equal to that of any of your most distinguished predecessors. Your acts have produced a change of rare occurrence. Those who voted against you are now your warmest friends. In the prime of life, vigorous and healthy, possessing abilities equal to any incumbent duties. The people look to you, and other Executives of the Slaveholding States, and to the President of this Confederacy, to secure to them the blessings of an honorable peace as soon as possible. Otherwise harder fighting and more bloodshed than has yet occurred must ensue. A question of vital importance presents itself: how is it to be obtained? It may be urged by some that peace can only be plucked from the laurels of victory; yet negotiation either precedes or follows. I answer and venture the opinion, it is the only available plan at present, to negotiate with England and France. First, recognition, and then an alliance offensive and defensive. The manufacturing and shipping interests of England and France, and especially of the former, have a preponderating influence in the British Parliament. It wields a capital and corresponding power, that overtops all others, that neither Russell or Palmerston can control. It now languishes, for the want of Southern staples. These Confederate States have comparatively no shipping; with these powers it abounds; and our manfactories are utterly inadequate to furnish supplies, even at enormous and ruinous prices. The shipping and manufacturing interests will unite their force, and compel the Government to recognize and form an alliance with this Confederacy, when it becomes manifestly their interest to do so. Offers can be made, without undue sacrifice on our part, growing out of a difference of climate, productions and circumstances too tempting to be refused. What are the offers? First, a Navigation act, equal to that which secured to the Northern ship owners, under the Federal government, before we seceded, the exclusive right of carrying all the productions of the South to their ports, and bringing back the exchanges. This was a monopoly granted to them, not excluding our own, but all foreign shipping. Second, the right of carrying Southern products from our ports to theirs and bringing back the imports ordered in exchange, subject to a tariff approximating free trade, as near as the revenue required would allow. Third, a line of Steamers to run from one of our ports to theirs to carry passengers. Fourth, to open our ports to their war-steamers, on paying port duty, to take in coal, water and provisions and to make necessary repairs, colored seamen excluded. These privileges, secured and enjoyed for a time to be fixed by the parties interested. The manufacturing and shipping interests, both in England and France, is too formidable for the abolitionist to override. If Russell and Palmerston should reject, a change of Ministry would probably ensue, and all asked for readily granted. There are other matters of paramount importance, not to be overlooked by either, but especially by British Statesmen. If the rebellion is crushed, as Lincoln terms it, and we the people of the slaveholding States exterminated, our lands and slaves parcelled out amongst their officers and favorites, and the vacancy filled up by yankees, Scotch, Irish, and other emigrants, and their Western lands, affording domicils for almost countless millions of squatters and others, thus speedily filled up, they must become the most aggrandizing and formidable power on earth. Commanding then the Valley of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, and the products and wealth of the fertile and sunny South and the finest belt of Cotton lands in the world, Great Britain and France may then look out for war and incursions far easier to avoid than encounter, against which their active intervention in our behalf would afford the surest guaranty. They both would lose their West India Islands, and Spain Cuba, of sufficient magnitude to move her also. Canada and all her North-western Territory, and her East India possessions and Government, would be overrun and conquered. Opium and Tea would no longer float in British Bottoms. Can Russell and Palmerston be so deficient as Statesmen as not to discover, that the subjugation of the Slaveholding States would be but the precursor of sad disasters to England? Their history forbids such a conclusion. The achievement of liberty and independence, since the fall of Vicksburg and the battle at Gettysburg, they consider doubtful: with this view of this subject, is not it a favorable time to send commissioners both to France and England, to obtain if possible recognition and an alliance offensive and defensive? Without this timely intervention, she may soon lose the command of the British Channel. It may swarm with modern Paul Jones's. To stop the effusion of blood, the inevitable result of a protracted war; to preserve the integral character of the States, and to secure liberty and independence at this eventful crisis, this monopoly of transportation is recommended by one, who has neither time nor ability to do justice to the subject. With becoming deference and respect he submits it to the consideration of abler heads and more enlightened minds, to your Excellency and the Editors of the Observer and others. If it will not savor too much of presumption, I would invite every Southern man to ponder well the subject, and I hope and believe none will object, until something better is offered, but those who are amassing fortunes by the war, and are regardless of the immense slaughter of our citizen soldiers, in unequal combats in point of numbers, on the battle fields. The exorbitant prices of everything necessary to shoe, clothe and comfortably equip our soldiers, with tents, blankets, &c; to furnish, equip and feed the necessary number of Cavalry, and other expenses; to prevent the possibility of bankruptcy and repudiation, will justify of two evils to choose the least. It might be asked, is it an evil so to arrange with the English and French Governments as to furnish salt, iron, nails, cutlery of every description, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, spirits, and cotton and woolen goods, of which the army and people are in the greatest need, and arms of every description, imperiously necessary for defence? If Charleston should fall and the defences at Wilmington should not prove impregnable, attacked and taken, and Fayetteville and its Arsenal and all our Cotton Factories, including the loss of most of our slaves, captured by the enemy, we may expect scenes of horror I forbear to recite. All this may occur; the Cape Fear country in part desolated and ruined; but to conquer the Confederate States is impossible, if we are true to each other, whilst the voice of patriots resounds throughout the land—"Give me liberty or give me death." Let not pride forbid all further attempts to obtain recognition and active intervention. Our revolutionary fathers solicited and received aid from France. It was needed then, and it is needed now. The same magnanimous people abound in France, undiminished in resources and power, governed by the ablest Potentate in Europe. I think he will not hesitate with such offers, nay, if greatly reduced, to recognize and sustain our independence. If we fail, it cripples not our energies, it neither lessens nor abates preparation; but one consolation remains: we shall have done all in our power to speedily terminate a conflict the most bloody and ruthless the world has ever witnessed. It is an effort due to our gallant officers and soldiers, to mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, to prevent an unprecedented flow of blood, and almost every house in the Confederate States of America being shrouded in mourning.

It is the interest of Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, to join us. The cotton, rice, sugar, and naval-store-growing States afford them the best markets, and these need their pork, bacon, lard, &c., in return;—an exchange mutually beneficial. The influx of British and French goods resulting from this arrangement, subject to a moderate tariff only, will cause them to get their supplies from Southern ports, as the war has given to the New England States a moneyed power surpassing all others, and to protect their manufacturing and shipping interests, and to prohibit the importation of all such articles as they manufacture, a tariff will be imposed by the Federal Government, ruinous to those States; their fighting is suicidal and they will most likely become friends instead of enemies.

It is not intended to clog the Treaty-making power by any action on the part of the States neither to oppose the President or Congress; but to sustain both with all their wisdom and power—relying on them to do what is right and to correct what is wrong.

Most respectfully, your Excellency's
obedient serv't, UNUS.

"Whatever clouds may darken the prospect of our independence, let us not despair or despond. Let us bear in mind "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Relying upon the justness of our cause and imploring the favor of Divine Providence, let us press forward to conquer an honorable peace or to honorable graves. Let us know no such word as "fail." Let our lips never whisper it. Let it not enter into our thoughts. Let us banish it even from our dreams."

Such is the patriotic language of the newly elected Confederate States Senator from Alabama, Mr. Jemison, in his speech announcing his acceptance of the appointment. It rings of the true metal. Mr. Jemison was originally opposed to secession, but he tells us now that it is an accomplished fact, and that while the discussion of that question belongs exclusively to the future historian, it devolves upon the present generation to mak egood our liberties and independence. It is too late now to turn back, or cease to push forward to ultimate victory. Nothing but disgrace, ruin and abject slavery await us in the event of failure.

Lynchburg Republican.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard writes from Graham:—

"The town of Graham is situated about the centre of Alamance county, less than a mile from Graham Station, sixty miles northwest from Raleigh, and was named in compliment to one of North Carolina's most distinguished living statesmen, now Senator elect in the next Congress. The county of Alamance was formed in 1848, being cut from the western portion of Orange county, 36 miles north and, south in length, and 14 miles in width, east and west. Alamance can boast of several factories successfully carried on at the present time, some of which I will mention: Five cotton factories, three making both cloth and yarn—and two yarn alone, viz: Alamance factory, E. M. Holt, proprietor; Granite factory, T. M. Holt, son of the former; Big Falls Factory, Murray & Brother, Saxapahaw; J. Newland & Sons, and Clover Orchard; H. W. Willard, the last being on Cane Creek, near the Chatham line. The iron interest has not been neglected, and there is one large iron factory for casting and making heavy machinery, one mile south from Clover Orchard, on Cane Creek, owned and worked by Messrs. Dixon, Davidson & Co. The workshops of the N. C. Railroad, between Goldsboro' and Charlotte, at the town of Saxapahaw, commonly called "Shops," do all the iron works for locomotives *et cet*, and coaches, cars, &c., quite extensive in various operations where mechanism is used. It is some two miles from the Court-house at Graham. Alamance county is celebrated for its extensive milling facilities, producing upon its rich, red, alluvial lands, upon its rivers and creeks, good wheat in abundance; there are at least twenty flouring mills now in operation; the most important among them I will mention; at nearly all, flour is made as good as any in the country. The largest is situated on the Saxapahaw river, on the railway, and is owned by F. Fries & Co., and is capable of turning out from four pair of stones, about a hundred barrels per day of good flour. Mebane's flouring mill, near Mebane; Hutman's mills, near Gibsonville Station, and the Company mills, in the northern part of the county. There are a half dozen large tanneries, located in the different parts of the county; at all of which good leather is manufactured, Quercitron bark abounding in its extensive oak forests. In Graham, Messrs. Klapp and Berry have been making a good article of mould candle for several months, manufactured out of clarified tallow and wax, and make some twelve hundred a day, finding ready sale at the factory at $2,50 to $3,00 per pound. Two factories for manufacturing tobacco are carried on in the county north of Graham, owned by Messrs. Murray & Corbin, and W. B. Vincent & Son. Mr. Clark has established a cigar factory in the town of Graham, and manufactures from Florida grown tobacco, as good a cigar as perhaps can be procured in the Southern Confederacy; in fact his finest "Colorados" would puff their own fragrance in the world along side of the Tobaccos Puros of Veulto D'Bajos country of the Queen of Antilles, Cuba itself.

"Mr. C. is also manufacturing smoking tobacco, having machinery for bolting and packing; also makes snuff of good quality, of both kinds as a dentifrice and as a sternutative; and has now eight operatives engaged in cigar making. His cigars are as well made, look as well, smell as well, and smoke as well, if not better, than any manufactured at home or abroad—pretty good for Graham. Nearly all the planters of Alamance cultivate the sorghum, for making syrup, and from what I have seen and been informed, there will be at least twenty thousand gallons of syrup made this fall in Alamance alone. The rolling mills that are used are of cast iron and are manufactured near Clover Orchard."

Fort Sumter.—It is now nineteen days since the attack on Sumter, by land batteries of 200-pound Parrott guns, and by the iron-mailed fleet of the enemy, armed with 11-inch and 15-inch guns, commenced. The walls are battered down or breached. Arches and casemates and terre-pleins are knocked into hopeless ruin. The guns of Sumter are all silenced, and the great mass stands out grim and desolate, like a maimed giant. Its flag still flies towards the cunning foe whose inventions of ordnance have enabled them, retreating beyond the range of our missiles, to take a smart advantage, substituting mechanical contrivance for courage and skill in war. Fourteen times the cowardly shot of the enemy have cut down that flag, and as often it has been raised again, a signal of defiance.

During this attack on the fort seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one shots have been fired at Sumter, and the fort has been struck five thousand six hundred and thirty-four times, (5634) by the enormous missiles used against it. Three thousand five hundred and ninety-five of these shots struck the exterior walls, and two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine struck inside. The small number of casualties under this unparalleled bombardment is mainly due to the strict discipline of the garrison, and the care taken to shelter the men and to prevent exposure.

Charleston Courier.

Pins.—In the Rue de Bac, Paris, there died some days ago, at about 40 years of age, the Baron de Sevres, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave.

"Amongst the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of noble appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Sevres. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down, as if to pick up something.

"I then learned that, for the last twenty years, his regular habits had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and pick up any pin he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from a praiseworthy carefulness, gradually became the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed scrutinizing the floors in the pits of the theatres, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the lobbies leading to the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert rooms formed his principal attraction; but his richest harvest he confessed, were the numerous places of worship, which of course, were regularly attended by this curious specimen of human eccentricity."

The Yankee President.—"Nor must Uncle Sam's noble fleet be forgotten," says the Yankee President in a late lettes. "At all the water's margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, *and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.*"

Shade of Washington! is this thy successor?

McClellan.—Gen. McClellan's report was handed in at Washington a few days ago. "It will take one man many months to read it." A Board has been appointed to do it.

Cotton.—The stock at Liverpool on the 22d ult. was 283,360 bales—48,000 American.

The Fall of Gold.—The most important event of the day is the great tumble in the price of gold. As we have in Richmond no board of brokers or stock exchange, it is difficult to state a fact of this sort with fractional precision; but from the best information we have been able to obtain, the fall has been nearly five hundred per cent. in the last ten days.

This important and cheering symptom of better things is the result of several causes. It is evidence that the public mind has recovered from the depression of July, and has digested the failure at Gettysburg, the fall of Vicksburg, and attack on Charleston. But the chief reason of the increasing collapse in the price of gold in the Confederacy, is the evident disposition of the State Legislatures, now assembled and about to be assembled, to put an end to the unpatriotic traffic in the precious metals and in Federal notes.

The Secretary of War's menace of smugglers has effected little. The blockade is still nearly a nullity. That is proven by the bountiful supply of yankee notions still everywhere visible. Smuggling slowly drains the South of its gold; but neither that cause, nor perhaps any other, the redundancy of the paper currency not excepted, has so depreciated the Confederate notes, as the continued permission of the trade in gold itself. The brokers have certainly done a great mischief. These men have a direct, manifest interest in diminishing the value of Confederate Currency; they have the whole matter under continual manipulation; and it is expecting too much from human selfishness to suppose that they will not get as many Confederate notes for their gold as they possibly can. The Legislature of Virginia will soon place a term to their career; and if it renders the purchase or circulation of greenbacks a title to the penitentiary, it will do a service to the country worth more than many a battle.

Richmond Examiner.

Confederate Iron Clads.—The Chicago Times, of the 29th, says that a Yankee messenger, lately sent to Europe, reports that six Confederate iron-clads are to raise the blockade of Charleston. Thirteen others are in a state of completion, with all the modern improvements, and appear designed to operate against the Yankee seaboard.

The London corrrespondent of the New York Herald wrote on the 10th ult. of the launching of three "great turreted rebel rams" which would be ready to sail on Sept. 1. He says also:—

"The speed of these vessels will be greater than any of your iron clads, and, of course, if not early prevented, they will sail about doing all the harm they can. It is generally supposed here that the blockading squadrons will be their first prey, but my own impression is, and it is founded on a good basis, that a dash at New York will be made; and I have no hesitation in saying, and that from a long experience in gunnery and ships, that with these three iron clads, in broad daylight, they could enter New York harbor by the way of Sandy Hook and burn and destroy all your ships of war on the stocks and afloat, and dockyards, and then pass out by the way of the Sound, without receiving any material damage. These assertions are strong, but none the less true."

France, Mexico and the U. S.—Late yankee papers say, as the latest news from Europe, that the United States Consul at Frankfort had displayed the Mexican flag. The Europe, of that city, explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which, in case of the overthrow of Republican authority in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government.

The Europe refers to the fact that, in March last, Secretary Seward declared that President Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate a monarchical Government in Mexico, and it anticipates an immediate war if the Emperor of France does not confine himself to the demand for indemnity and leave Mexico a Republic.

The New York Times of the 29th says: Our Government ought to make preparations for war with France. It professes to believe that Napoleon is in secret treaty, concluded, or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the cession of Texas will be received as an equivalent for the recognition and substantial aid to the Confederacy. The language of the European press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, and the hints of the Moniteur, indicate clearly enough the purpose to intervene in our affairs.

Military Execution.—On Saturday afternoon last the ten men belonging to Company H, 18th N. C. regiment, charged with desertion and the murder of Adjutant Mallett, of Chapel Hill, N. C., expiated their offences in the presence of Gen. Edward Johnson's command, Army of the Potomac. The scene is represented to have been one of great solemnity, and impressive and sorrowful in the highest degree. The detail to carry out the sentence of the Court-Martial condemning them to be shot was selected from the different companies of the regiment to which they were attached, and when the command was given to fire, a volley was poured in upon the unhappy men. At the first fire five of them fell dead, but there being indications of life in the others, a second fire was ordered, which terminated the existence of the wretched creatures who had so shamefully abandoned the standards of their country and imbrued their hands in the blood of a gallant officer.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Military Execution of Officers.—Capt J. R. Rhodes, of the 1st Confederate Infantry, was shot at Chattanooga on the 4th inst., for encouraging desertions from his own company, and embezzling the money of substitutes. He made a short speech, acknowledging the justice of the sentence, manifested but little concern, and died without a struggle.

Lt. Col. Adolph of the same regiment was cashiered and conscribed on the 3d for having been concerned in the same offences.

Crops at the Northwest.—The N. Y. World of the 2d says that immense damage has been done to the growing crops in the West by frost. The wheat was all secured, but the corn was cut off 20 per cent. Of tobacco about two thirds of a crop will be saved, while the Northern Green Cotton is utterly destroyed. This frost will prove a costly disaster, and subtract ten millions from the wealth of the country.

Vermont Election.—The election in Vermont on the 1st for State officers and three members of Congress resulted in the choice of Smith, Abolitionist, Governor, by a large majority. The Legislature is almost entirely Abolition. Three Abolitionists [the whole delegation] were elected to Congress by immense majorities.

Tennessee Delegation.—The Representatives elected in Tennessee to the Confederate Congress are: J. B. Heiskell; Wm. G. Swann; A. S. Colyar; Jno P. Murray; H. S. Foote; E. A. Keeble; James McCullom; Thos. Moness; J. D. C. Atkins; John V. Wright; D. M. Currin.

Judicial Decision.—We are reliably informed that Judge Battle of the Supreme Court of this State has just decided, in a case of *habeas corpus* brought before him, that exemption from service in the Confederate army, in consequence of having *put in a substitute*, does not discharge one from service in the Home Guard of the State.

Ral. Progress.

The Florida.—When last heard from, this terror of the yankees was off the British coast.

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—Evacuation of Morris Island.—CHARLESTON, Sept 7—The bombardment was kept up with but intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been played on the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

Yesterday afternoon, the enemy having advanced their supports up to the very mouth of Wagner and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered the evacuation which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. The enemy now hold Cumming's Point, in full view of the city. All quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—Noon.—A despatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—8 P. M.—At 6 o'clock P. M the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than *usual and opened* a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

CHARLESTON, Sep. 8.—During last night the firing was mostly from our batteries against the Cumming's Point batteries. Wagner is now garrisoned by the 54th Massachusetts negro regiment, and the Massachusetts State flag floats over it this morning. The Monitors and Ironsides have opened a severe fire on Fort Moultrie.

From Eastern Tennessee.—Our information from East Tennessee is still of the most indefinite character, while the telegraph continues as quiescent as the grave. Enough is positively known however, to satisfy us that Knoxville has been evacuated by Gen. Buckner and occupied by Burnside; that Rosecranz is pressing up the Tennessee river towards Chattanooga, and that a battle seems imminent. Generals Johnston, Bragg and Buckner are there, in command of large and brave armies, and we need have no fears of the result. Bragg may, says the Savannah "Republican," fall back to Dalton; but when the struggle comes our troops will be in position to add new lustre to our arms by one of the most signal victories of the war.

The main body of Burnside's force was understood to be beyond the mountains.

Richmond Enquirer, 7th.

Passengers, who arrived in Lynchburg Friday from the West, report that Knoxville was occupied on Tuesday by 900 of the enemy, mounted—mostly East Tennesseeans. They commenced at once arresting prominent Secessionists, and it was reported that some had been hung. Three locomotives were captured.

Buckner had previously fallen back to Loudon, on the Tennessee, and Gen Jackson's forces are at Bristol. The yankees are said to be in strong force at Jacksboro', 40 miles from Knoxville.

Dispatch.

Skirmish in Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., Sept. 6.—Maj. White's battalion of cavalry surprised a detachment of yankee cavalry between Manassas Gap and Warrenton on yesterday morning, killing four of the enemy and taking twenty one prisoners. The prisoners are now en route for Richmond. Our loss, none.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

Reported Victory in Arkansas.—A special dispatch to the Appeal, from Senatobia, says that Gen. Price had an engagement with the enemy 15 miles below Little Rock, and obtained a victory over the Yankees. The Arkansas army had been rapidly reinforced.

On the other hand the Yankees have rumors that Price has been whipped.

The Rappahannock Naval Expedition.—Lieut. Wood, commanding the expedition recently operating at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and on the bay, returned to Richmond on Saturday, with his command. His prizes, consisting of two steamers and three schooners, were burned, after being dismantled, and the machinery and guns taken out. But one gun, and that a smooth bore, was lost, it having fallen overboard. The guns embrace Parrotts, Napoleon, and are quite valuable. The machinery of the steamers was all secured, and, with the guns, is safe at Bowling Green.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Virginia.—The Legislature is in extra session. Gov. Letcher's message is chiefly devoted to a discussion of the subject of providing an adequate force for local defence of the State, against invasion and raids. It recommends the organization of a force, to consist of all able-bodied persons between sixteen and sixty, not in the Confederate service. The time has come, he says, when it is absolutely indispensable that we should omit nothing which promises protection to our people, and success to our cause. We must expect reverses and be prepared for them. Instead of discouraging they should only stimulate us to increased efforts, and call forth redoubled energy, and inspire us with more dertermined spirit and courage. Virginia went into the contest after serious and calm consideration. Her people have never quailed, nor have they murmured under the repeated wrongs and aggressions they have suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified recoguition and independence of the Southern Confederacy. He recommends the repeal of the laws that the old issue of the treasury should not be received in payment of State taxes. The finances of the State are in a highly prosperous condition. He suggests the sale of State interest in internal improvements, etc., and to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the State debt.

Exchange of Prisoners.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point Monday night with 650 sick and returned prisoners. No reply to commissioner Ould's proposition for resuming the exchange of prisoners has been received.

Extra Session of Congress.—It is believed that President Davis will call an extra session of Congress as soon as the elections in Georgia and Mississippi are held.

Gold is declining in the Confederate States and advancing in the yankee States! The New York market is excited, and on the 4th, the closing price was 133½.

The Vanderbilt.—The Savannah *Republican* is assured by a gentleman who arrived there Saturday night, direct from Havana, that the report of the destruction of the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt is true. She went down under a broadside from the Georgia, Captain Semmes, and of her large crew, only thirty were saved. He says late Havana papers contain full particulars of the affair.

Confederate Cruising.—A Confederate cruiser boarded a British brig within twenty miles of New York on the 30th ult.